UNIVERSITY
TORONTO
LIBRARY

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/transactions09bibluoft

TRANSACTIONS.

OCTOBER, 1906, TO MARCH, 1908.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME IX,

OCTOBER, 1906, TO MARCH, 1908.

186780.
17.1.24.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
BY BLADES, EAST & BLADES.

—

DECEMBER, 1908.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

JOURNAL OF THE FIFTEENTH SESSION.

October, 1906, to March, 1907.

OCTOBER MEETING.

The first Meeting of the Session was held on Monday, October 15th, at the St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, by the kind invitation of the Governors. Mr. R. A. Peddie, the Acting-Librarian of the Technical Collections, had arranged a very interesting exhibition, which included an old printing press, a fine series of works printed by John Baskerville, some of them lent by Mr. Ralph Straus, and a series of *Books on the Practical Side of the Art of Printing, 1566–1750*, on which, after giving a brief history of the Technical Library, Mr. Peddie read a paper.

SUMMARY.—For some considerable period after the invention of printing, printers were content to practise their art without that wish to rush into print which characterizes the typographer of a later date. This abstinence was practised partly, we may suppose, with the idea of keeping the sacred mysteries of the art within the craft, and partly because the apprentices and journeymen learnt the simple trade of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries without the necessity of study of any kind. But with the increasing complexity of the press and the ever-

increasing numbers of men required, books began to appear which described the processes necessary to be known by the expert compositor and pressman.

I have arranged on exhibition a series of books ranging in date from 1600 to 1750, which are either treatises on practical printing or volumes issued as specimens or samples of type.

There are a few references of an unimportant character to practical printing in Matthias Richter's *De Typographiae Inventione*, published at Copenhagen in 1566, but the first book describing all the processes of printing and typefounding in detail may be credited to England. Joseph Moxon's *Mechanick Exercises*, projected as a general encyclopædia of arts and sciences, contains in the second volume the first important descriptive general treatise on the art of printing. It was published in 1683.

In 1688 appeared the next attempt. This occurs, curiously enough, in Randle Holme's *Academy of Armory*, issued at Chester in that year. The description is principally from Moxon, with whom Holme was intimate.

The later general books call for very little mention. Ernesti, Gessner, Fertel, are all excellent works of their period. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the introduction of new methods and the invention of printing machines revolutionized the industry, the first good technical work in each country was copied and recopied, generally without acknowledgment.

TYPE DESIGN.—I am only able to show one book on the proportions of letters, Moxon's *Rules of the Three Orders of print letters*, 1676. There were several earlier attempts. In 1509 Luca Pacioli published a work entitled *De Divina Proportione*, which contained woodcuts of the alphabet. Albert Durer, in 1525, attempted to reduce all letters to combinations of circles and straight lines, a similar idea being also the basis of Geoffrey Tory's fantastic *Champfleury*, first issued in 1529. Moxon's attempt was not meant as a guide to punch-cutters, but was more for the guidance of sign-painters.

TYPEFOUNDERS' SPECIMENS.—The first English type specimen is found amongst the State Papers at the Record Office, and was issued by Nicholas Nicholls in 1665. It was specially prepared for presentation to the King, and resulted in Nicholls being appointed typefounder to His Majesty. Joseph Moxon also comes to the front as a typefounder. In 1669 he published a specimen sheet, a copy of which is amongst the Bagford papers in the British Museum. It is a poor performance, only one fount, the Pica, having any pretensions to elegance or regularity.

With the early eighteenth century we come to a new era, signalized by the foundation of the Caslon foundry in 1720. Caslon's first specimen, issued in 1734, contains 38 founts, all, with three exceptions, of his own cutting. It shows the first use of the Ciceronian denunciation of Catiline (Quousque tandem, etc.). The appearance of Latin being much more effective than that of English in a specimen, the phrase was used for many years by all typefounders.

PRINTERS' TYPE SPECIMENS.—The earliest printers seem often to have printed a Donatus or a Calendar chiefly to show their types. On his return to Augsburg in 1486 Erhard Ratdolt issued a magnificent specimen sheet of the types which he had brought with him from Venice. It is very doubtful when the next extant specimen was issued by a printer to show the resources of his office. The first I have been able to trace is one issued in 1616 by Fuhrmann, of Nuremberg. The 1628 specimen of the Vatican press is interesting for the varieties of types shown. The Moncur specimen, issued in Edinburgh in 1709, is curious, as it is composed of a sermon set up in sections, each section in a different type. In 1713 James Watson, of Edinburgh, issued a specimen of types, all Dutch, which was prefaced by a short history of Scottish printing, from the pen of John Spotswood.

IMPOSITION.—Some of the earliest books on the practical side of the printing art were devoted to giving plans of imposition. The earliest of which I have record was issued by J. C. Victor in 1664. A copy of this is at Leipzig. Wolffger's work, published nine years later, is the first I can show you.

THE PRESS.—The few illustrations of the press which I can exhibit are very vague and doubtful in their reproduction of the essential part of the mechanism.

Gutenberg and his immediate successors must have adapted the ordinary linen press to the requirements of printing, but some time in the fifteenth century the enormous improvement of the rolling table to take the forme was introduced. The press remained with its wooden screw on the spindle and without a tympan or frisket until 1550, when Danner, a printer of Nuremberg, introduced the metal screw and added the tympan and frisket. Previously the paper must have been laid directly on the type and covered with something like a blanket in order to get an even impression.

In 1620 Blaeu, of Amsterdam, introduced the great improvement of a spring which returned the platen after impression and reduced the work of the pressman by one-half. But for these improvements the press at the end of the eighteenth century was the press of the fifteenth century—300 years with very little to show in the way of inventive capacity.

When we come to consider the rate of production of the old hand press we are face to face with the difficulty of understanding the technical terms of a trade in past years. When it is said that the first press at Mainz produced 300 sheets per day of 14 hours, we suppose this meant 300 fully printed folios, or 600 pulls. But when in 1571, at Lyons, the pressmen complained that they worked from 2 a.m. to 8 or 9 p.m., and were expected to produce 3,500 sheets per day, we cannot believe that this meant more than 1,750 sheets, or 3,500 pulls. In 1760 the production worked out at 250 per hour, and I am informed by Mr. Jacobi, of the Chiswick Press, that 250 pulls per hour is quite as much as it is possible to expect from a hand press.

NOVEMBER MEETING.

The Second Meeting of the Session was held at 5 p.m. on Monday, November 19th, at 20, Hanover Square, the President, Mr. Faber, in the

Chair. The Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet read a paper on *Books and Book-making in Chronicles and Accounts*, printed in full in the present volume.

DECEMBER MEETING.

The Third Meeting of the Session was held at 5 p.m. on Monday, December 17th, at 20, Hanover Square, the President, Mr. Faber, in the Chair. A paper by Mr. A. W. Pollard and Mr. W. W. Greg on *Some Difficulties in Bibliographical Descriptions*, was read by Mr. Greg. The greater part of it is printed in the present volume.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Previous to the January Meeting the following Annual Report and Balance Sheet were circulated among members by means of the Society's *News-Sheet.*

(1.) During the fourteen years of its existence the Bibliographical Society has been deprived by death of many of its most eminent members, both English and Foreign. It has this year to mourn, for the first time, the loss of one of its former Presidents. Dr. Richard Garnett, who succeeded the Founder of the Society, Dr. Copinger, in the Presidential Chair in 1896, had taken an active part in the formation of the Society, was one of its original Vice-Presidents, and had greatly increased the attractiveness of our meetings by his frequent participations in the discussions. In the history of a Society the importance of its second President is only a little less than that of its first, and the confidence which Dr. Copinger expressed that Dr. Garnett's acceptance of office would ensure the prosperity of the Society was well founded. During his term of office he was constant in attendance at meetings both of the Society and of the Council, and after he had laid down the Presidentship, his help could still always be relied on in case of need. He viewed bibliography, as he viewed literature and life, in its largest and most liberal aspect, and the debt which we owe him is one which should be kept in remembrance as long as the Society lasts.

(2.) Save for this great loss the year has been as prosperous and as successful as its predecessors. For a Society of which so large a proportion of the members reside out of London our meetings have been well attended, and many of the recent papers have been of more than usual interest. Mr. Bourdillon's monograph on the *Early Editions of Le Roman de la Rose*, which should be in the hands of members by the time that this Report is circulated, is one of the most important books which the Society has published. Besides this, two small books are in the press, Mr. Strickland Gibson's *Abstracts of the Wills of Oxford Stationers and Bookbinders, 1501–1638*, and Mr. Worman's list of *Alien members of the Book trade during the Tudor period*, abstracted by kind permission of the Huguenot Society from their Returns of Aliens in London.

(3.) For 1907 a Part of *Transactions* is nearly in readiness, and the Council hopes to be able to print Mr. Campbell Dodgson's illustrated monograph on Hans Weiditz, and has commissioned Mr. H. R. Plomer to prepare a Dictionary of English Printers and Stationers at work between 1640 and 1669, at present the most obscure period of English printing. It has also accepted an offer from Mr. Seymour de Ricci, one of the latest recruits to the Society, to prepare a Census of all the known copies of books printed by William Caxton, and members will be glad to hear that Mr. Gordon Duff, who has made Caxton his special study for so many years, has kindly promised his help in making Mr. De Ricci's work as complete as possible. From the annexed Balance Sheet it will be seen that the Society's Finances are in a satisfactory condition. The accounts this year are made up to December 31st, so that in future the Society's financial year will begin on the date when subscriptions become due, January 1st. Hitherto we have had four New Years, almost as many as were in use in the fifteenth century, viz., January 1st for subscriptions, the third Monday in October for the opening of the Session, December 1st for our accounts, and the third Monday in December for the election of officers and members of Council. In future the financial year, subscriptions and tenure of office, will all be reckoned from January to January.

BALANCE SHEET.—1st December, 1905, to 31st December, 1906, inclusive.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance, 1905	100	12	6
Entrance Fees	14	14	0
Life Subscriptions	12	12	0
Subscriptions for 1905 ...	7	7	0
British Subscriptions for 1906...	215	5	0
United States Entrance Fees and Subscriptions, 1906 ...	84	6	4
Foreign Subscriptions for 1906	27	6	0
Subscriptions for 1907 ...	5	5	0
Sale of Publications	32	13	6
Interest on Investments ...	10	18	5
	£510	19	9

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Printing and Distribution...	77	8	9
Illustrations	49	9	0
Insurance of Stock of Publications	2	1	9
Copying and Researches ...	20	5	0
Vote for Library	11	1	0
Subscription to Proctor Memorial	10	10	0
Rent	25	0	0
Expenses of Meetings... ...	8	11	6
Hon. Secretary's Expenses ...	4	4	0
Assistance to Hon. Secretary...	8	2	6
Hon. U.S. Secretary's Expenses	1	1	0
Hon. Treasurer's Expenses ...	2	6	3
Bank Charges	0	4	11
Balance...	290	14	1
	£510	19	9

ROBERT E. GRAVES, *Hon. Treasurer.*

I have compared the above with the Pass Book and Vouchers and find it correct.

ALEX^R. NEALE,
Auditor.

5th January, 1907.

Assets.	£	s.	d.
£300 2½% Consols Bonds @ 86.	258	0	0
£100 4% New South Wales Bond...	100	0	0
Stock of Publications	300	0	0
Balance of Account for 1906 ...	290	14	1
Subscriptions unpaid	7	7	0

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
Estimated liability for 28 Life Members	294	0	0
Estimated cost of completing books for the year, and of Miscellaneous Printing ...	280	0	0

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting for the reception of the Balance Sheet and Council's Report, and for the election of Officers and Members of Council was held at 20, Hanover Square, on Monday, January 21st, at 5 p.m., the outgoing President, Mr. Faber, in the Chair.

After some remarks by Mr. Faber, who alluded especially to the great loss which the Society had sustained by the death of Dr. Garnett, the adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet was moved by the Society's Founder and First President, Dr. Copinger, who congratulated it

on its prosperous condition, and joined himself with Mr. Faber in emphasizing the great debt of gratitude which it owed to Dr. Garnett. The motion was seconded by Mr. Tedder, and carried unanimously.

The cordial thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. F. W. Bourdillon for his monograph on the *Roman de la Rose.*

The election of Mr. G. R. Redgrave as the Society's President for the ensuing year was proposed from the chair and carried by acclamation.

To fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Redgrave, the Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet was elected a Vice-President.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Council: F. W. Bourdillon, Sir Thomas Brooke, A. J. Butler, Lionel Cust, Cyril Davenport, W. W. Greg, J. Wickham Legg, R. B. McKerrow, A. W. K. Miller, J. F. Payne, H. R. Tedder, H. B. Wheatley.

The other Officers of the Society and the Auditors were re-elected.

The new President, Mr. Redgrave, then took the Chair, and proposed a warm vote of thanks to Mr. Faber for his conduct of the Society's affairs during his term of office. The motion was carried by acclamation and briefly acknowledged.

JANUARY MEETING.

The fourth ordinary Meeting of the Session was held at 5.30 p.m., after the close of the Annual Meeting, the President, Mr. G. R. Redgrave, in the Chair, Mr. G. K. Fortescue read a paper offering *A Comparison between the Pamphlet Literature of the English Civil War and that of the French Revolution.*

SUMMARY.—After a mournful allusion to the mislaying of an important note-book, Mr. Fortescue, as an example of the more important similarities between the two periods, instanced the gradual approximation in the pamphlets and petitions of the Levellers and Agitators to the doctrine of the Sovereignty of the People, asserting that there was hardly a passage in Rousseau's Social Contract which was not foreshadowed by Lilburne and

his followers. As a minor point of similarity between the ideas of Lilburne and the Levellers and those of the French Jacobins, he showed how the Levellers were as fond of declaiming against the Normans as the Jacobins against the Franks. Just as the latter desired to re-name their country Gaul, so the former wished to revive the name of Britain.

On the other hand, the fundamental contrasts between the two periods were as striking as their superficial resemblances. A notable symptom of this might be seen in the practical freedom of the Press during the Civil War and the greater part of the Commonwealth, and the utter absence of such freedom during the French Revolution. In the later epoch, the single consistent note of writers, speakers and journalists is *De Mortuis nil nisi malum*, whether the dead, or the fallen, were Necker, the King, the Girondists, Robespierre, the Committee of Public Safety, Carnot, or the Members of the Corps Législatif after the 18th Fructidor. Contrast with this the thirty-four editions of *Eikon Basilike* published before the end of 1649, some of them, no doubt, printed abroad, but all circulating in England, or the numbers of pamphlets printed during the same year bearing such titles as 'A Panegyrike of King Charles,' by Sir H. Wotton, 'A Handkerchief for Loyall Mourners, or a Cordiall for drooping spirits groaning for the bloody murder of our Gracious King,' 'A Crowne of Crime, or the Monarch-Martyr,' 'A Tribute of Tears paid on the Sacred Hearse of the most heroic and gracious Prince Charles, murdered at Westminster by his subjects,' or 'King Charles no Man of Blood but a Martyr of his People.' One newspaper appears with the title, 'Mercurius Pragmaticus, For King Charles II'; another has on its first page medallions of Charles I and Charles II. We may suppose that there were many in France who thought of the death of Louis XVI much as these writers thought of that of Charles I, but it would have been death to every soul concerned in writing, printing, or selling a pamphlet in any degree resembling any of these.

Later on, in 1655 and 1656, under Cromwell's rule, which, if harsh, was at least efficient, the number of newspapers was reduced to one or two,

and these were prevented from publishing any public news without leave of the Secretary of State. But from 1642 to 1655, except in the instances of Judge Jenkins and John Lilburne (who were prosecuted and imprisoned, but never silenced), there was no bounds to what could be printed and sold. Even the unlicensed printers, Nicholas Tew, Larner, and others, may have had a changeful and exciting career, but they printed and they lived to print again.

Turning from the Freedom of the Press, Mr. Fortescue then contrasted two striking coincidences between the two periods as being one of them certainly fortuitous, the other almost equally certainly not so. The fortuitous coincidence was the practical identity of the reply of Hugh Peters to the Members of the House of Commons expelled by Colonel Pride, and that of the officer who on the 18th Fructidor of the year V (4th Sept., 1497), conveyed the arrested members of the Corps Législatif to the Temple, when respectively questioned as to the authority for such action. 'The Power of the Sword' was the answer of Hugh Peters; 'La Loi c'est la Sabre' was that of the Frenchman, who had assuredly never heard of his English predecessor.

Oh the other hand, the singular provision in the Constitution of the year VIII, by which the members of the Corps Législatif had to listen to the arguments of the delegates of the Tribunat and the Ministry, and then vote in silence, was almost certainly borrowed from a suggestion in Sir James Harrington's 'The Art of Lawgiving' (1659), for this had been translated and published in France in the year III in 'Les œuvres politiques de Jacques Harrington,' and Sieyes can hardly have failed to see it, though he was characteristically silent as to the source of the idea which he incorporated into the Constitution of the year VIII.

The rest of Mr. Fortescue's paper was devoted to a detailed comparison between the measures taken to enforce the observance of the Sabbath during the Presbyterian ascendancy, and the curiously similar measures for enforcing the observance of the Décadi in 1798 and 1799.

FEBRUARY MEETING.

The fifth Monthly Meeting of the Session was held at 20, Hanover Square, on Monday, February 18th, at 5 p.m., the President, Mr. Redgrave, in the Chair. Dr. J. H. Hessels read a paper entitled *Some Notes on the Invention of Printing*, of which he kindly supplied the following summary.

SUMMARY.—Mr. Hessels pointed out that the group of about 50 Incunabula, including the editions of the famous *Speculum humanae Saluationis*, which have hitherto been ascribed to Haarlem, in Holland, as the birthplace of printing, and to Lourens Janszoon Coster as the inventor of the art, are now, in some of the most important bibliographical catalogues of the day (exx. gr. Campbell's *Annales*, ; the John Rylands Catalogue, and Proctor's *Index*), no longer ascribed to Haarlem, but to quite a different place in the Netherlands, namely to Utrecht, the capital of the province of the same name.

This undesirable state of things was mainly the result of the system of classifying the Incunabula under their respective Countries, Towns, Printers, Presses, and Types, adopted by the eminent bibliographer, Henry Bradshaw, in his *List of Founts of Type of Printers in Holland in the 15th Cent.*, published in June, 1871, in which he explained that, in the absence of any printed or written documentary evidence in the books themselves, he was obliged to place the printer of the *Speculum* at Utrecht, because there the cuts first appear, cut up into pieces in a book printed there by Veldener in 1481 ; and that he would have been obliged to place the printer of the *Speculum* last among the Utrecht presses and to affix as his date "before 1481," had not an unmistakeable family likeness between five various types, and a stray MS. note in one of the books printed in type 5 enabled him to affix the date 1471-4 to this printer, and so to place him at the head of the Utrecht presses.

Mr. Hessels pointed out the excellence of Bradshaw's system where it had definite *facts* to deal with, but that it had been written under the

influence of Dr. Van de Linde's *Haarlem Costerlegend*, an untrustworthy book, which had endeavoured, but failed, to prove that the Haarlem claims as to the honour of the Inventing of Printing rested on nothing but fiction. Hence it could not work in the case of the so-called *Costeriana*, none of which had any printer's name, place of printing, or a date, and as they were all printed in Gothic type, not uncommon in the 15th century, and nearly all printed in Latin, the common language of clerics and educated laymen at that time all over Europe, we should have no clue even to the country of the *Costeriana*, had not two editions of the *Speculum*, and another small work been printed in the Dutch language written and spoken in the Northern parts of the Netherlands.

It is clear from Mr. Bradshaw himself how his inflexible system would leave us at the mercy of accidents, such as the finding of a stray MS. note in one of the books, so that, if such a note had not been discovered before he wrote, Veldener the printer of a far advanced period, the very man who is said, or known, to have used the *Speculum* cuts in their later stage, that is cut up into pieces, would, in his List, have preceded the primitive printer of the *Speculum*, in which the engravings are still intact and in their original condition.

Moreover, the absence of all resemblance between the types of the *Costeriana*, and those of the undoubted Utrecht presses, shows that they could not have all originated in the same place, as the earliest types are all more or less imitations of the local handwritings. Further, Veldener is almost certain not to have possessed the *Speculum* cuts before 1481, while the latest editions of the folio *Speculum* must have been finished before 1471. Hence Bibliography, before placing these cuts even temporarily at Utrecht, must take this interval of ten years into account, and see whether Veldener may not have acquired these cuts from some other party in another place. In this enquiry historical evidence, which Bradshaw disregarded, may perhaps help us. Such evidence is Zell's testimony in the Cologne Chronicle of 1499, who emphatically declares that the *Donatuses* printed ir Holland before the printing at Mainz, were the first prefiguration

for this printing. And as numerous *Donatuses* have been discovered, which may be fitted into Zell's account, some printed in type bearing a strong family likeness to that of the *Speculum* and others actually printed in the *Speculum* type, we are led back to this work, which Hadrianus Junius, in his *Batavia*, asserts to have been one of the first books printed by the Haarlem Inventor of Printing, Lourens Janszoon Coster.

Mr. Hessels pointed out that the *Speculum*, although it had for ages been the object of careful examination, was still imperfectly known. As Lord Pembroke, at the application of Mr. Jenkinson, the Cambridge University Librarian, had most kindly sent two editions of the *Speculum* in his possession to the Cambridge University Library, Mr. Hessels had been able to study these two editions carefully, and as a result of this study, in combination with a visit to the Spencer-Rylands Collection, which also contains two editions, he is able to arrange provisionally the *Speculum* editions as follows :—

I. A complete *Xylographic* edition, issued, perhaps, without a preface, but including the three additional chapters found in Veldener's edition of 1483. Of this edition only ten sheets (twenty leaves) have come down to us, re-issued *twice* later on, in combination with leaves printed in the *Speculum* type 3 to form the complete editions, now usually called the *mixed* Latin editions. The two theories (1) that the printer during the progress of this edition invented moveable types, and then completed the work typographically; or (2) that he had had some accident with his type and typographically printed leaves, and then completed his edition by xylography, are untenable in the face of internal evidence.

II. A first *complete Dutch* edition, printed in *Speculum* type 1, now only represented by the two stray sheets usually found in what has hitherto been believed to be the *second* or mixed edition. Of this edition we must, perhaps, assume two, if not more, issues, as variations in the different copies occur.

III. A second *complete Dutch* edition, printed in *Speculum* type 2, of which edition we must also assume two issues.

IV. The *third* complete Dutch edition, printed in the *Speculum* type 3, formerly called the *mixed* Dutch edition.

V. The *first* Latin edition, entirely printed in the *Speculum* type 3, usually called the *unmixed* Latin edition. It seems that here we must again postulate two issues.

VI. The *second* Latin edition, usually called the mixed Latin edition, forty-four leaves of which are printed in the *Speculum* type 3, while its twenty remaining leaves are *Xylographically* printed, and according to internal evidence may be supposed to be remnants of the *Xylographic* edition No. 1 (which see). Above it has been pointed out that two or three issues must have been made.

As a copy of this latter edition preserved in the Munich University Library bears the MS. date 1471, it is, of course, necessary to affix to this printer with his three quite distinct types, and one xylographic edition, a much earlier date than this date 1471, apart from his other types and numerous other works, to most of which, as Bradshaw has explained, no later date than 1472 can be affixed.

The last Meeting of the Session was held at 20, Hanover Square, on Monday, March 18th, at 5 p.m., the President, Mr. Redgrave, in the Chair. Mr. Wheatley read a paper on *The Booksellers in St. Paul's Churchyard*, printed in full in the present volume.

BOOKS AND BOOKMAKING IN EARLY CHRONICLES AND ACCOUNTS.

By THE RIGHT REV. ABBOT GASQUET.

Read 19th November, 1906.

TURNING over the pages of our annals the reader constantly comes upon some record of books made for, or given to the library of the monastery or house in which the writer lived, or in which he was specially interested. Sometimes also in manuscript volumes, though not as frequently as we could wish, we find some details of the actual making of a manuscript, of the cost, for instance, of the materials, of the payments made for the writing, for the illumination, and for the binding. Less frequently again we come upon chance indications and directions made by one scribe to help a second, or to direct the illuminator and rubricator, who was to follow him in working upon the MS., as to his part in the work.

The churchwardens' books and other similar accounts help us in a measure to estimate the cost of bookmaking and bookbinding and to understand how, and under what conditions, the scribe and the binder did their work in the place—parish or house—that employed them. They show us the itinerant bookbinder plying his trade, accompanied not infrequently by his wife to do the stitching of the quires for him. The couple wandered from place to place where their services might be desired, and made their bargains for new work and for old; for complete binding

or old patching, settling down for a time in the parish or village which needed their help. Lastly, old wills and inventories enable us to form some idea of the kind of books possessed by private individuals in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.

All this, of course, presents a vast field for any patient enquirer; but for the purpose of a brief paper such as this it is somewhat difficult to know where to begin. As, however, I make no pretence of having made any exhaustive collection of facts from the sources I have indicated, I will ask you to let me merely illustrate the kind of information we get in them from entries taken almost at haphazard from the pages of my note books.

From the earliest times, as all know, when (if we are to believe what so many of our would-be instructors tell us) people cared little or nothing about the Bible, and knew still less about it, the greatest pains were most certainly taken in the preparation and embellishment of the Sacred text. Of this at least there can be no doubt. Gospel books used in the services and known as *Textus*, were often, if not generally, bound in covers of gold and other precious metals, and enriched very frequently with jewels, ivories, or cameos. The Sacred Books were carried in procession by the deacons before chanting the Gospels that all the clergy and people might bow to them in reverence of the Holy Scripture, and the jewelled volumes were placed upon the altars during the divine service as the most precious of ornaments. The Monk Elinham, for instance, writes in his history that in the sacristy of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, such a *Textus* and a Psalter were preserved to be placed on the altar on great feasts. "Since," as the same chronicler tells us, "on the outside there was wrought in full relief the image of Christ blessing, and the four evangelists" in silver. And this, as we are told, was merely one of these precious Scripture books belonging to St. Augustine's. In the same way, in 1077, Abbot Paul, of St. Alban's, had made for his monastery "two texts ornamented with gold, silver, and precious gems." We learn from the St. Alban's annalist that this same abbot obtained from a Norman knight two parts of his tithe of the vil of Hatfield towards the expenses of making these books. The

abbot watched over the work himself, and directed that certain rations of food should be given daily to the scribes, in order that they might not be required to leave their work. "In this way," says the historian, "the abbot caused many splendid volumes to be written for the church by chosen scribes brought from a distance," and "he had many choice volumes written in the Scriptorium, which he had built, Lanfranc supplying him with the texts to copy."

At the beginning of the thirteenth century Walter of Colchester, a celebrated worker in metals, became a monk of St. Alban's, drawn thither by another great artist, Br. Ralph Guby. He is said to have bound a *Textus* in a cover of gold, upon which was chiselled and wrought, with great skill, a figure of Christ in majesty, with the four Evangelists. But it is unnecessary to illustrate this matter further. References to these precious bindings are to be found scattered all over the pages of the Monastic Chronicles, and any proper account of the ornamentation of such books would itself be sufficient to furnish a paper, although possibly the subject is one more properly relating to art than to bibliography.

The wonderful series of monastic registers of St. Alban's printed in the Rolls Series, even from mere incidental references, affords us some idea of how the library of a great abbey grew through the care of successive abbots. The Abbot Paul, to whom I have already referred, ruled the house from 1077 to 1093. In that time he had enriched the collection of books by twenty-eight manuscripts, most of them apparently were church books and monastic consuetudinaries. We can understand why this should have been so if we remember that Paul was the first Norman abbot, and no doubt he desired to reconstruct the old Saxon monastic life on the lines which he knew abroad. For this purpose he introduced Lanfranc's *Consuetudinary*, or book of customs, and during the years of his rule he made St. Alban's, as the chronicle records, "almost a school of religious observance," to which men were sent to learn the newest mode of monastic discipline. Abbot Paul's successor, Abbot Richard, governed the abbey till 1119. He gave, and had written to give to the abbey many

books, but one especially is noted in the *Gesta Abbatum*. This is a missal or mass book to be used in the daily Conventual Mass. At the beginning of this volume the abbot was himself depicted kneeling at the feet of Our Lord, and on the same page in letters of gold was inscribed his name as that of the donor. It was in this abbot's time that the well known fire in the school during the progress of a miracle play happened. In this conflagration there perished several copes that had been lent from the great sacristy of the abbey, as well as many precious books. It is said to have been in reparation for this loss that Geoffrey the schoolmaster offered himself as a monk to serve the monastery. In process of time the schoolmaster rose to be abbot, and whilst holding office was able to give a missal enriched with gold and many other church books to his house.

Abbot Robert, who became superior of St. Alban's in 1151, during the fifteen years he ruled the destinies of the abbey, is said to have "had written so many books" that the annalist unfortunately thought "it would occupy too much space to set down their names." Symon, surnamed "the Englishman," was the nineteenth abbot, ruling the monastery from 1167 to 1183. He was a literary man himself, and he did all he could to attract well educated men to the abbey. He made a collection of the best books, and caused authentic texts of the Old and New Testament and glossed versions to be copied in the Scriptorium without a fault. Here again the annalist tantalises us by saying that "no finer books could be seen, but that it would take too long to set down the list of them." Nor does his addition to this excuse tend to reconcile us to it: "Still, those who wish to see the books themselves," he writes, "may find them in the painted press, over against the tomb of Saint Roger in the church, which was made to contain them." "By (looking at) them," he adds, "may be understood what a lover of the Scriptures Abbot Symon really was."

It was this abbot also who created the Office of Historiographer at St. Alban's, and established a systematic, and we might almost say, scientific method of writing history, trained in which school were Matthew Paris, Walsingham and the rest. Two or three scribes were kept constantly

at work copying documents, etc., which were collected for this purpose and preserved in this way. The very handwriting of the St. Alban's school, as all know, is characteristic of the place; the original master scribe must have impressed his individuality upon his pupils, and have thus handed down the very type of handwriting which became traditional in the place.

During the time of John, the twenty-first abbot, who died in 1214, through the industry of the then head of the Scriptorium, many important books, well written and carefully collated, were added to the monastic collection. The writer of the *Gesta Abbatum* mentions in particular the *Historia Scholastica cum allegoriis*, which he calls *liber elegantissimus*. It was the work of Prior Reymund, and may now be seen in the British Museum collection (Royal MS. 4, D vii.). It fully deserves the praise bestowed upon it, for its workmanship is wonderful, the lines and distances most exact, the size of the letters even, and the "flourishing" of the capitals always elegant. In the *Gesta* it is not made quite clear when and under what abbot this book was added to the monastic collection, for at a later period obviously this same book is described as *librum decentissimum*—a very fine book—and it is put down to the benefaction of Abbot William, the successor of the abbot first named as the donor. No doubt the second adscription is correct, as the MS. in the Museum, after the St. Alban's pressmark (B gradus) says it is a book of "W. abbatis." Another abbot, Roger, who ruled from 1260–1290, specially collected works on canon law, the "Summas of Reymund and Galfrid" and "Bernard on the Decretals." He also wrote out with his own hand a work of Seneca's, and gave these and many other books and tracts to the library of his house.

In the first half of the fourteenth century, Abbot Richard Wallingford, the second of the name, who became abbot in 1326, with the consent of the seniors gave four books from the monastic library to Richard, of Bury, of *Philobiblon* fame. They were a *Terence*, a *Virgil*, a *Quintilian* and *St. Jerome against Rufinus*. He also agreed to sell to the same bibliophile for £50 thirty-two more books belonging to the house. What the monks in

general thought of this transaction was probably the same as what is expressed by Walsingham. It was, he writes, an *abominable prorsus donum* —altogether a detestable gift—for books ought to be "the highest and indeed the sole delight of those who dwell in the cloister." We may note, however, that when made Bishop of Durham, Richard of Bury restored some of these volumes to St. Alban's, and after his death his executors sold others to the next abbot, Michael de Mentmore. It would be wrong, however, whilst speaking of Abbot Richard Wallingford's alienations not to record also the fact that in some ways he enriched the library. He is said to have "compiled many books of sciences and arts and constructed many astronomical and geometrical instruments," at the same time composing books to teach their use. He collected Decretals and Constitutions of the Provincial Chapters of the Order, wrote a commentary on the Prologue of the Rule of St. Benedict, and compiled a register of the various privileges granted to his house.

Michael de Mentmore, his successor, to whom I have referred, procured two good Bibles for the community, as well as many other volumes. Two of these latter are specially named—"an *Ordinale* or *Portiforium*, an object of beauty and sumptuous in its workmanship," and a most wonderful (perpulchrum) *Psalter* for use in the choir and cloister, which volume, adds the annalist rightly, "was a delight to all who saw it." The next two abbots, whose rule synchronised with the second half of the fourteenth century, built the library and what is called the "Study," and caused to be made in the Scriptorium, or purchased, a very large number of books to be added to the monastic collection.

Abbot Whethamstede, who in the fifteenth century twice ruled St. Alban's, gave three books to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, which were then valued at £10, and a Book on Astronomy to the Duke of Bedford, worth £3 6*s*. 8*d*. He also paid a monk of Bury St. Edmunds, the poet Lydgate, £3 6*s*. 8*d*. for a translation of the Life of St. Alban into English. This last, although finished, was still only in quires, unbound, upon Whethamstede's resignation in 1440. He was re-elected in 1451 and,

finding that Lydgate's work was still in the same state, unbound, he spent more than £3 on the covers and binding, and placed it at the shrine of the Saint in the church. Abbot Whethamstede was himself the author of a large and almost encyclopædic work called the *Granarium* in four volumes. A copy of this was amongst the books mentioned as given by Duke Humphrey to Oxford, and another is named as having been copied for St. Alban's at the cost of 20 marks, whilst three volumes out of the four are to be found among the British Museum MS. collections. In this regard the account of payments made during Abbot Whethamstede's rule, for the making and compilation of books, and given by Amundesham (ii, p. 260), is of considerable interest. From this account may be well understood the great cost of producing manuscripts at that day—the middle of the fifteenth century—even in a monastic Scriptorium. For the four great *Gradual* books in the choir the abbot paid £20 (probably more than £300 or £400 of our money); a glossed copy of *Boetius de Consolatione* cost £5 (hardly less perhaps than £80). The twenty-three works set out in the first part of the account cost £82 3*s.* 4*d.* in or about 1440: that is, according to the present value of money, probably between £1,300 and £1,500.

I have taken these items from the Chronicles of St. Alban's to illustrate the growth of the library under the care of the successive abbots, because the series of these annals is so complete and inviting. The history of any other house, however, would serve the purpose almost equally well. The register of Henry de Estria, Prior of Canterbury, and the Canterbury Book of Obits, for example, contain many interesting records of gifts of volumes to the Christ Church library. Estria himself, for instance, is said to have gathered together at great cost during the forty-seven years of his priorship, "many more books on all kinds of subjects than any of his predecessors." Thomas Chillenden, who was Prior from 1390–1411, also was a great and noteworthy book collector, and secured for his house "very many precious volumes of different sorts," and so on. Naturally the library in this cathedral monastery was enriched

by gifts from the archbishops. Thus, according to the Obit Book, Archbishop Arundell left the monks "a fine volume containing all the works of St. Gregory," forbidding under pain of excommunication that it should ever be taken away from Christ Church. The monks, however, had some difficulty in getting possession of the volume after the Archbishop's death, and it was not indeed until some years after that they succeeded, and then only when Prior John petitioned the Duke of Gloucester on the matter. It seems that Sir Gilbert Umfraville, Arundell's executor, had given the book to King Henry IV to look at, and he was not able during his life to get it back from the monarch. On Henry's death it was found that by his will he had desired that the book should be given to the Carthusians of Shene, and this had been done. The Prior's petition, which was granted, was that the Prior of Shene should be ordered to hand the book to William Molash, monk and almoner of Christ Church, and as the volume clearly belonged to Canterbury, this was ultimately done.

Kings sometimes, as borrowers of books, were difficult to deal with. Besides the instance just named there is a note in 1424 that the Countess of Westmorland petitioned the Duke of Gloucester, the Protector, that she might have given up to her a book containing the "Chronicle of Jerusalem and the voyage de Godfrey Boylion," which the late King Henry V had borrowed, and which, at the time, Robert Rolleston, clerk, keeper of the wardrobe to the King, held in his keeping as part of his late master's possessions.

I may here recall a gift of Archbishop Courtenay to Christ Church, Canterbury. He left six books, said to be very valuable: a work of St. Augustine, a dictionary in three volumes, and the Commentary of De Lira in two. His brother, Richard Courtenay, had the use of them, but gave a bond for £300 that his executors should hand the gift over to the monks on his death.

A somewhat curious letter about some books appears in a collection of documents concerning the Premonstratensian canons, which I have

lately been engaged upon for the Royal Historical Society. I say "curious," because we do not often find a purchaser writing to say that he has paid *too little* for a bargain, and desiring to make restitution. It appears that a certain Thomas Hill, the Rector of Chesterford, some time before 8th September, 1458, obtained possession of a portable Bible and a dictionary by purchase. They had been left by a certain clerk named Daniel to the Abbey of Welbeck, and had got into the hands of a priest called Richard Scot, who had been chaplain to Roger Walden, Archbishop of Canterbury, during his brief term of office (1398–9). In 1420, the priest, Thomas Hill, arranged the sale of the two volumes with the Welbeck authorities, but, as he says, "I was young then and looked too much to worldly wealth, and so obtained the books at less than a just price." He consequently charged his executors to give back the books to the abbey on payment of the sum he had paid, namely: 30*s.*; or, if the Canons of Welbeck did not want to wait till his death, he offered to pay down another 20*s.* at once, for the satisfaction of his scruples of conscience. As a third alternative the Rector of Chesterford suggested that should the Canons of Welbeck not wish to purchase the books for the 30*s.* he had given for them, on his death his executors would sell them in open market, and any sum they might fetch over and above the original price, they would pay over to the abbey as conscience money.

Abbot Benedict, of Peterborough, who was chosen in 1177, had been Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, and was a man of great literary attainments. He is said to have been a musician and composed anthems, both words and music. He wrote a "Volumen egregium" on the death and miracles of St. Thomas, and a list is extant of fifty-three volumes which he added to the collection at his abbey of Peterborough. Amongst these were twenty-one volumes of the Bible, glossed and not glossed: two volumes of Peter Lombard; two of the *decreta* of Gratian, and many other works on canon law: an Arithmetic, a Seneca, a Martial, and a Terence.

Frequently, of course, from the kind of books given to or procured for any religious house we can guess at the special tastes of the donor.

Thus Abbot Marleberge, of Evesham, before becoming a monk, had taught canon law and civil law at Oxford. He brought his law books to Evesham with him, and he also presented the library with a Cicero, a Lucan and a Juvenal. During his term of office also he caused many books to be written, and found the necessary materials for others which the monks wrote. So, too, Prior William de Rokeland of Bury brought many law books to his abbey; and one monk, Stephen, who was a doctor of medicine, gave "three large and very beautiful books on medical science" to guide "in the treatment of the sick."

Much information regarding the cost of books and of the materials for making them can be obtained from accounts and such like documents. Mr. Ansty, in the *Munimenta Academica* (I, xiii), gives the bill for writing the book of the Southern Proctor at Oxford in 1477. The actual writing cost £3 17*s.* 4*d.*, the illumination £1 5*s.* 8*d.*, the binding 7*s.* 2*d.*, and the two clasps 12*s.*; a fee of 3*s.* 4*d.* was also paid for the loan of the copy, and £1 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Proctor for overseeing the work, that is, I suppose, collating it. The whole bill of £7 8*s.* 10*d.*, when translated into the money value of our day, appears very large, but for rare books almost any price was paid. The Countess of Anjou, for a copy of the Homilies of Haimon, Bishop of Halberstadt, gave two hundred sheep, five quarters of wheat, and the same quantity of rye. Even as late as 1433, £66 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid for transcribing the Works of Nicholas de Lira, in two volumes, destined to be chained in the library of the Grey Friars at Oxford. An idea of the value of this cost may be gathered from the fact that the usual price of wheat at the time was 5*s.* 4*d.* per quarter, and that a ploughman received one penny a day for his wages.

In the inventory of the royal library of Charles VI of France, made by order of the Duke of Bedford in 1423, the books are all priced. It is remarkable that, compared with the prices set on the books of the Duc de Berri in 1416, all are priced very low. Whilst the dearest book in the royal library was 16 livres and the cheapest 5 sous, the dearest in the Berri collection was put at 500 livres. It is not unlikely that the Duke of

Bedford, desiring to purchase the entire collection—which he afterwards did for 1,200 livres—had them valued as low as possible; even then they were put at 2,323 livres, above 1,000 livres more than the Duke gave. It would be of great interest to discover what became of the books of this wonderful library. It is surmised that they generally came over to England, although, as M. Delisle has pointed out, some came back. In the library of St. Geneviève there is a Livy with an inscription on a fly-leaf saying that it was sent to England as a present to the Duke of Gloucester by his brother-in-law, the Duke of Bedford. A note also at the beginning of a copy of Durandus' *Rationale* which belonged to this famous collection, says that it was purchased in London in 1441.

An indenture, dated August 26th, 1346, and printed in the Fabric Rolls of York by the Surtees Society (vol. xxxv, p. 165), is useful as giving an excellent account of the prices paid for work on MSS. in the fourteenth century. In this instance Robert Brekeling, the scribe, undertook to write a Psalter with a Calendar for 5*s.* 6*d.*, and, in the same style of writing, the Office for the Dead with a collection of hymns and collects, for an additional 4*s.* 3*d.* He also promised in this contract to illuminate the first letters of the psalms in gold and colours, and the rest of the first letters in gold and red, except the titles of double feasts, which were to be in workmanship like the initial letters of the Psalter. Also all the first letters of the verses (of the Psalms) were to be in good blue and red, and all letters at the beginnings of the Nocturnes, or divisions of the office of Matins were to be five lines of the MS. in size, and to be well painted; the initials of the *Beatus Vir* and the *Dixit Dominus* especially were to be larger still, six or seven lines in size. For all this illumination Robert Brekeling was to receive only 5*s.* 6*d.* over and above 18*d.*, which was allowed him for the gold, and 2*s.* for the colours.

Other examples to illustrate the prices of MS. work are to be found in the same Fabric Rolls. In 1498 the great "Antiphoner" for the lectern in the choir at York Cathedral was written, illuminated and bound for the sum of £4 9*s.* 6½*d.* A century before, in 1393, the writing of

two Graduals for the choir cost £4 6*s.* 8*d.* Richard de Styrton charged 40*s.* for illuminating them; 22*s.* 7½*d.* was paid for the parchment, and 4*d.* for some linen covers or bags to keep the unbound quires in and prevent their getting soiled. The next year, 1394, £4 13*s.* 3*d.* was paid to the same scribe, friar William Ellerker, for the parchment and writing of four books for choir use. In 1395 Robert, the bookbinder, was paid 10*s.* for binding one of the great Graduals for the choir of York: four skins of parchment as guards in the insides of the binding cost 20*d.*, and the skin of a deer for the outside 3*s.* 2*d.* Again in 1399 "Robert Bukebynder" had to bind another book called the "Great Gradual." The guard leaves in this case were the skins of four young calves, and the skin of a specially large deer had to be procured for the binding at the cost of 4*s.* Friar W. Ellerker, according to previous agreement, was paid 13*s.* 4*d.* for writing the Gradual, and Mr. R. de Styrton 20*s.* for illuminating it.

In 1526 there is an interesting entry in these same Rolls about music books: Leonard Mason, the Cantor, was paid 10*s.* by the Dean's order for two books of four-part music with "Kyrreallay" and masses. Another musician, John Gibbons, was given 3*s.* 4*d.* for "les prikking"—*i.e.*, writing in the music of the hymns and *Te Deum* in several choir books.

The illuminator and the corrector followed the scribe in the preparation of all books which demanded care or which were to receive the embellishment of painted initial letters, or of those larger miniature paintings, which are best evidence of the love of books in those who paid for them, and of the art of those who executed the work. Curiously enough, whilst it is not uncommon to find the name of the ordinary scribe at the end of a MS., it is very and strangely rare to find any record of the artist who embellished it. M. Delisle explains this by the suggestion that the illuminators, generally laymen, were forbidden to add anything whatsoever to a MS, whilst the ordinary scribe, frequently a cleric, had greater freedom given to him. Sometimes, however, the artist managed to get his name recorded, and Delisle speaks of a Bible at the end of which is 'Explicit textus Biblie Robertus de Billyng me fecit. Amen."

Between the strokes of Billyng's signature are some vermilion lines which, on being closely examined, proved to be the following: "Jehan Pucelle, Ancian de Cans, Jacquet Maci, ils hont enluminé ce livre ci: ceste ligne de Vermeillon que vous vées fu escrite en l'an de grace mille ccc xxvii. en un jeudi, darrenier jour d'avril."

At the end of a MS. in the Burgundian Library at Brussels is a useful bill of the cost of the volume. The transcription cost 44 espèces; the loan of the MS. to copy 7; the illuminator for making a miniature in grisaille 4; and the paper 6 espèces—in all 61 espèces, or about 2,260 francs of our money. This is an interesting example, as it is not very common to find the cost of the book set down within its own covers.

In regard to the actual work of making books, and notes left by the scribes in the margin, an example given by M. Delisle from a *Pontifical* made for Pope Benedict XIII, now in the Bibliotheque National, may be recalled to the memory. Many notes in this volume indicate to the painter the subject he is to paint and how he is to treat it. For example, "The Pope on his throne:" "here the Pope kneeling:" here "a stole is to be painted," etc. In this case the name of the artist is known. It is Brother Sencius Gonterii, and he received for all his work 17 florins and 7*d*. The marginal notes of scribes, which are intended for others that come after them to finish the work, might often escape attention, but they furnish most instructive information about mediæval bookmaking. For example, let us take MS. Reg. 3, E VI—the Four Gospels glossed. This is a very good instance of the extreme care taken in correcting on collation. The scribal errors are here very numerous and considerable: they have been indicated by the corrector in the margin with a leaden style, in a regular and neat hand. After this had been done, the corrections so indicated have been entered on erasures in the text: and this method may be seen exemplified throughout the volume. Also in portions of the book scriptural and patristic references have been indicated with the plummet: but have never been executed or written in. Or take in the same Royal Collection 4, A. 11—a copy of a glossed Genesis. This is

about as good a book as we could desire for showing how it was managed that the indications to the rubricator did not appear when the volume was completed. A line of piercing points was drawn on the parchment in the first instance to indicate where the binder should cut the leaves: then the letters or headings, which it was intended should be put in by the rubricator, were placed just outside this line, and when he had done his work and these letters or headings had found their place in the MS., the notes were sliced off by the knife of the binder following along the line of pierced points.

Royal MS. 3, C. II, affords an example of another kind. The book is also a glossed Genesis; and it is chiefly interesting perhaps for the marginal notes. Someone has been all through the volume, noting in the margin all the passages of Holy Scripture referred to in the various extracts from the Fathers, which make up the gloss. The way this was done was apparently as follows:—First someone went through the volume entering in these references in the usual "scrabble" hand with a leaden style, and when this was done a set scribe went through the sheets and copied them all in the formal writing in the usual way. The original style scrabbles are still visible throughout the book, and this fact makes the volume a very useful text-book for learning to read these crabbed, hurried notes, which occur in so many MSS., and which are often too tantalising for those who would decipher them. Here the formal hand of the rubricator has translated them for us.

To go back to the expenses of mediæval bookmaking: in the book of "Expenses of Sir John Howard, Kt., of Stoke Neyland, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk, 1462–1469," we have an interesting account of payments made in 1467 for the making of a Psalter. "Item the 28th day of July," the document runs, "my mastyr rekened with Thomas Lympnour of Bury, and my master paid him for 8 hole vynetes, prise the vynett xii*d* – 8*s*.

Item for 21.di. vynetts, prise the di: vynett 4*d* – 6*s*.

Item for psalmes lettris 1500 & di the prise of a c. 4*d* – 5/2

Item for parvis (or small) lettris 6300 prise of a c. 1*d* – 5/3.

Item for wrytenge of a quare & di pryse the quayre 20*d* – 2/6
Item for wrytenge of a Calender – 12*d*
Item for 3 quayres of Velym prise the quayre 20*d* – 5/-
Item for notynge of v quayres & 2 leves prise of the quayre 8*d* – 3/7*d*
Item for capital drawinge iii c & di – the price 3*d*
Item for floryshynge of Capytallis v.c. – 5*d*
Item for byndynge of the boke – 12*s*."

To this bill we have a note appended: "The wyche parcellis my mastyr paid him this day and he is content." In the above account we possess a very detailed account of all the expenses of making, illuminating and binding a book in the fifteenth century. Beginning with the purchase of the vellum required, we notice that, apparently, two quires and two leaves were furnished to the scribe, since, whilst only three quires were purchased, the book consisted of five quires and two leaves. The preparation, or "notynge" as it is called, of the vellum is charged for as an extra. This no doubt refers to ruling the margins and lines, making the pricking points, and generally preparing each leaf for the writing and painting that was to be placed on to it. Then comes the large and small formal lettering, for which different prices were charged: by "psalm letters," which in this case numbered 1,550, I understand the bigger letters it was usual to have at the beginning of each verse of a psalm, for each of which the charge was four times the amount paid for the ordinary letter. Besides this there is a charge made for writing a quire and a half in the ordinary character of the handwriting of the period, and for the Calendar at the beginning for which 12*d.* was charged. For the 350 ordinary capital letters which had to be "drawn"—that is, I suppose, were too elaborate to be merely written with the ordinary pen—an extra of 3*d.* was paid; whilst the "floryshynge" of 500 other capital letters cost 5*d.* a hundred. The illumination was a special item of charge; in this psalter there were, apparently, eight whole page pictures—"vynetts" as they are called—and twenty-one half-page; for the former the price was one shilling, and for

the latter sixpence each. Finally, for the binding of the book there was charged twelve shillings, which suggests rather a sumptuous binding.

In the same book of accounts, I may perhaps be permitted to add, are two not uninteresting items. The same day, notes the keeper of the accounts, "my mastyr paid for painting of two chesse bordes 20*d*.," and on May 3rd, 1464, it is recorded that "my mastyr payd to John Gyldre for two bokys, a Frenshe boke and an Yenglyshe boke calyd *Dives et Pauper*, bought at Maningtree, 13*s*. 4*d*."

By this time I fear that even the proverbial patience of the bibliographer must be well nigh exhausted by the almost unconnected notes about books and bookmaking which you have been asked to listen to, and I will conclude with merely thanking you for your attention and patience.

SOME POINTS IN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS.

By ALFRED W. POLLARD and W. W. GREG.

Read December 17th, 1906.

THE suggestion has often been made that the Bibliographical Society should issue a form of description and collation which bibliographers might take as a standard. The suggestion has never hitherto been acted on, and is, indeed, not easy to carry out. In our own publications we have used a considerable variety of forms, and it is quite certain that in any attempt we might make to issue standard collations and descriptions, we should also have to draw up a considerable variety of forms useful for particular cases. The form will always have to vary in accordance with the object the bibliographer has in view, and more especially with the importance which it is desired to give to purely typographical details, which cease perhaps to have any great interest after, let us say, 1640. As a preparation for a possible attempt in the future to draw up a number of forms suitable for all bibliographical emergencies, it is proposed to discuss this afternoon a few points which would have to be settled before any standard description for books printed before 1640 could be formulated.

In drawing up any description we shall have (*a*) to transcribe certain passages out of a book ; (*b*) to show where these passages are taken from ; (*c*) to mark the endings of the lines. As to each of these three points, there is considerable divergence of practice.

(*a*) In making our transcript from an early printed book, we must settle with ourselves how nearly we want to reproduce the exact characteristics of the original. If we are very anxious for exactitude, we shall have to employ gothic, roman, and italics, lower case and upper case, as we find them in our original. This is the ideal plan, and an excellent example of how it may be carried out will be found in Mr. Falconer Madan's *Early Oxford Press*. On the other hand it gives a great deal of trouble, it introduces innumerable opportunities for small errors, and it results in an extremely ugly page. Here is an example of this method—

THE | *Shepheardes Calender* | Conteining twelue Æglogues proportio-‖ nable to the twelue | Monethes. ‖ *Entitled* | TO THE NOBLE AND VERTV- | *ous Gentleman most worthy of all titles, both* | of learning and cheualrie M. | Philip Sidney. | (•.•) ‖ [Ornament.] ‖ ¶ *Imprinted at London for Iohn* | Harifon the younger, dwelling in Pater | noster Roe, at the ſigne of the Anker, and | are there to be folde. |

As a complete contrast to this supreme attempt at exactness, we may take the old-fashioned method of simply printing quotations in ordinary roman type, leaving the reader to transliterate them mentally according to his own knowledge of the practice of early printers.

It may at least be said for this plan, that it is simple and not very likely to mislead, but it can hardly be described as scientific, and it would certainly be out of place in a standard description, though it must be noted that as regards the use of short and long s, many English bibliographers are content to leave their readers mentally to apply the rule that the short s is mostly found only at the end of words and in the collocations sk, sf, sb, sſi, ſsi.

Intermediate between the two methods already described, is that of employing only roman type, or roman type eked out with a certain number of contractions, in our description, and making this serve as best we can. This is the method most often adopted, and if carried out carefully it works fairly well. It is, however, practically a process of translation, and in this process the one thing which we have to bear in mind is that we cannot keep any closer to the original by using forms which the printer himself would have regarded as impossible.

The chief difficulties which arise are as regards our old friends I and J, and U and V. Until some period in the sixteenth century which differed in different countries each of these pairs of letters was regarded as in the same position as the two forms of the letter s; the shape of the letters might differ, and there were different conventions in different places, and indeed, in different printing houses, as to how the two forms should be used, but these differences had nothing to do with the sounds given to the letters.

After a time it was resolved, as one of the philological devices in which the sixteenth century took so much pleasure, to use the forms I and J, and U and V respectively, to indicate differences of sound. Now we may notice that before this was done, in many gothic founts we can find in the upper case a "u" form as well as or instead of a "v" (the two forms of course being being used indifferently) while in the roman upper case only the "v" form appeared. In the gothic lower case we again have the "v" form as well as the "u": in the roman lower case in some founts there is only a "u," in others "v" is used at the begining of a word, and "u" elsewhere.

Our troubles begin when we find in a gothic fount a letter which certainly bears the shape of a "U," at any rate, of the form of "U" which is often found throughout the seventeenth century, and we have to transliterate this into roman type. If we find it in the words "Ulm," or "Urach" we shall naturally be inclined to write these words with an upper case "U," according to our modern usage; but when we find the same

form used in the word "Venetiis" we are reminded of the fact already mentioned, that in the early roman founts the "V" form was the only one in use, and we readily write "Venetiis" with a V. But if we are to be consistent, not only Venetiis, but Vlm and Vrach must also be written with a V when we are transliterating gothic founts into Roman. Hain, it should be mentioned, was magnificently consistent on the wrong side, for he begins Venetiis, as well as Vlm and Vrach, with a capital U.

Hain having finished his work some seventy years ago, the Society can safely express its opinion, that in this little matter of the transliteration of the upper case gothic "U" he was mistaken. But it may be feared that any attempt to procure uniformity in transliteration in roman upper case into roman lower case may rend the Society asunder. It has been suggested that it was in the catalogue of the priceless library of one of our former Presidents, that the practice was first introduced of transliterating the upper case "V" by the same letter in lower case. The same practice was followed in the catalogue of the Rowfant Library, in which the Hon. Secretary had a hand. Under the authority of another of our Presidents, it has lately been adopted in the catalogue of English books printed before 1640 in the University Library, Cambridge, edited with such admirable care by Mr. Sayle. It might have seemed as if the whole Bibliographical Society was going over bodily to what is surely a heresy, but in this crisis our Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Graves, stood firm, and by his persuasive eloquence convinced the Secretary of the error of his ways. Since then the Secretary, with all the fervour of a repentant sinner, in season and out of season, has continually preached that never under any circumstances can it be right in lower case to print Queen, Question, or Quinque with a "v," as Qveen, Qvestion, Qvinqve.

The argument which is usually brought forward for these impossible forms is that a "v" is a "v," and not a "u," and that therefore when we are copying a "v" we must copy it as "v," and as nothing else. We know, however, that in the practice of the Italian printers themselves, who set the standard for roman type, a "v" in the middle of a word could

only remain a "v" as long as it was in upper case. If it were altered to lower case it promptly became a "u," and as long as we are using lower case the "u" must be printed. It is no good saying that what we see is a "v." It is not a "v" *simpliciter*, but a "v" in upper case, and the only way in which it can be exactly reproduced is by another "v," also in upper case. If we are not content to use upper case, but wish to transliterate into minuscules, in doing this we must surely follow the practice of the printers themselves, and not adopt forms which no printer ever used until bibliographers with misdirected zeal obliged them to do so. Hence we may summarize our theory as to I. J. U. V. in the following examples :—

BLACK LETTER : Johann Zainer ; Ingolstadt

ROMAN LETTER : Iohann Zainer ; Ingolstadt

BLACK LETTER : Venetiis ; Ulm.

ROMAN LETTER : Venetiis ; Vlm.

MAJUSCULES (upper case) : QVEENE, VNIVERSITIE.

MINUSCULES (lower case) : queene, vniuersitie.

MISPRINTS.

Another question which arises in writing out descriptions is how to treat misprints. It need hardly be said that we should be very careful before we stigmatize unusual forms and spellings, as errors of the press. But there is no lack of genuine misprints in old books, and it is very difficult to deal with them without spoiling the appearance of our transcripts. Some bibliographers, for this reason, take up the position that there is no need to indicate misprints at all, their readers ought to be able to rely on the accuracy of the transcripts and to be sure that whatever is printed is to be found in the original. Even the transcriber himself, however, will be continually troubled in successive proofs with queries as to whether this or that form really occurs. There is also always a risk lest the printer should alter it at the last moment. For his own security, Mr. Proctor used in his transcripts to put dots underneath the misprinted letters to show that they

were not to be altered. Misunderstanding what they were meant for, a printer recently reproduced some of these dots on a proof, and this seems to be as neat and unobtrusive an indication as could be desired. Unfortunately, to print a row of dots beneath a word gives the printer considerable trouble, and this may stand in the way of the dot system. The usual plan, of course, is to use the word (sic) within brackets, printing it in italic if the error occurs in roman type and in roman type if it occurs in italics. This has the effect of making the misprints the most conspicuous features in the page, which is a little unnecessary. Even if we do away with the change of type the use of the word (sic) seems clumsy, and there is something to be said for the adoption of the German plan, by which its place is taken by a mark of exclamation, also within brackets. The air of polite surprise which this imparts to the page is a little irritating, but this German device is certainly better than our constant insertion of [*sic*]. The only other method in use is to take no notice of misprints in the description itself, but to repeat the misprinted words within brackets either at the end of the description, or in a note, with the direction *stet* or *stent* prefixed. Perhaps this is the best way out of the difficulty yet suggested, but the possibilities of the case seem hardly exhausted. The following examples show the three systems described :—

Qneritur primo Vtrum de anima sit scientia. Rrincipium autem questionis, etc. *Stent* Qneritur, Rrincipium

Qneritur [*sic*] primo Vtrum de anima sit scientia. Rrincipium [!] autem questionis, etc.

LINE-ENDINGS.

In writing out a description it is usual to mark the endings of the lines, and, as to this also, there is a trifling discrepancy in practice, which it would be well to have harmonized if possible. Hain, in his *Repertorium*, used two strokes to mark the line divisions, and this has the advantage of making them clearer and avoiding any possibility of confusion with the old long commas. On the other hand, where the double stroke is used, it

is generally difficult to persuade the printer to print close up to it, and the single stroke is now perhaps the more commonly employed. The question may seem almost infinitesimally trivial, but some importance is given to it by a development which has come into use in Germany. In addition to the divisions between lines, it is sometimes desirable to be able to indicate those between paragraphs, or the cases where some motto, or other short sentence, is placed by itself at some distance from the preceding text. Careful bibliographers sometimes interrupt their descriptions by noting in brackets the occurrence of a space equivalent to so many lines of text. The German plan is to use a single stroke to mark the end of the line, and two, three, four, or a greater number of strokes to indicate blank spaces equivalent to so many lines. Bibliographers are perhaps a little too fond of making rods for their own backs, and it should perhaps suffice to make three strokes the maximum, without attempting to indicate more exactly the amount of paper left blank.[1] But the German refinement is an ingenious one, and its invention is an argument for using only a single stroke to mark the divisions between lines. On the other hand, in the British Museum Catalogue of Incunabula line-endings are marked by two strokes and spaces by three, and this system, which is very simple to apply, perhaps gives as much information as is really needed. The following are examples of the two systems between which this is intermediate :—

38^{b}, Tractatus breuis cuiusdam de planctu Marie. [One line space.] [Q]Vis dabit capiti meo aquam : et oculis meis im‖brem lachrymarum vt possim deflere per diem et no-‖ctem, *etc.* *End* 41^{b}, line 20 : et mortis sepulture dederunt [Two line space.] Explicit tractatus beati Bernardi ‖ de planctu Marie.

38^{b}, Tractatus breuis cuiusdam de planctu Marie. ‖ [Q] Vis dabit capiti meo aquam : et oculis meis im | brem lachrymarum vt possim deflere per diem et no- | ctem, *etc.* *End* 41^{b}, line 20: et mortis sepulture dederunt‖‖ Explicit tractatus beati Bernardi | de planctu Marie.

(1) See also the treatment of the Spenser titlepage, where the size of the spaces cannot be exactly indicated in lines.

REFERENCES.

In quoting extracts from books it is necessary to indicate from where they are taken. Here again, one of the existing methods may be traced back to Hain, and it may be doubted whether his practice cannot be improved on. Although Hain mentions the presence or absence of signatures in the books which he describes, he never set these out. His method was to count the leaves in a book he was describing, beginning with the first printed leaf, and ending with the last printed leaf, and to indicate the places from which he takes his quotations according to this system of leaf numeration. In this, as in other matters, his example has been followed by bibliographers of our own day, and as usual there is something to be said for it, though with our greater practice in collation there is now no excuse for ignoring blank leaves. Thus modified, Hain's system, and this only, can be universally applied to all books, including those early ones which have no printed signatures and no printed numeration of leaves. It thus makes for uniformity, which is certainly not the least of bibliographical virtues. On the other hand, when a book has printed signatures or printed numeration of leaves or pages, it is rather hard on the student to be denied the help thus offered, and to have laboriously to count, in order to find (say) leaf 359 in a thick folio volume. Mademoiselle Pellechet softened this difficulty for her readers by using Hain's method, but adding to it a reference by signatures wherever they existed. This is rather cumbrous, but is certainly helpful, and some such modification should be adopted.

THE WORD 'SHEET.'

While these difficulties in descriptions and collations are being discussed, it would be well if the Bibliographical Society would help to clear up a rather annoying ambiguity in the use of the word "sheet." We speak of the undivided piece of paper which can be folded as a folio, a quarto, an octavo, or what we please, as a sheet. And after it has been folded it is sometimes spoken of as a sheet in folio, in quarto, etc., or, more

briefly, as a folio or quarto sheet. But in describing books, bibliographers have often to refer to what for the moment, we may call the double-leaf, formed by the two leaves which belong to each other on either side of the sewing, in a gathering or quire. For lack of any other word, this also is often spoken of as a sheet, and if it occurs in a quarto or octavo it may be called a quarto sheet or an octavo sheet. Thus we have the same word 'sheet' used in a similar connection in two entirely different meanings, and the ambiguity should be removed if possible. The word double-leaf which was used just now is fairly clear, but results in such grating phrases as 'the second leaf of the double-leaf,' so that it is frankly impossible.

In the register which is frequently found in early books printed in Italy, and occasionally also in those from German and French presses, a gathering of four leaves is called a "duernio," a gathering of six leaves a "ternio," a gathering of eight leaves a "quaternion," and so on. It is said, though the phrase is certainly not very common, that a gathering of two leaves, that is, a single piece of paper, is called a "unicum." It is possible that something like this form might be adopted for the double-leaf, which might be spoken of as a 'unit.' In favour of this is the fact that after the leaves of a book have been opened, if the sewing is undone, the book is reduced to a series of double-leaves, which thus actually become its ultimate units. But there is something repulsive in thus making a term of art in cold blood, and it is quite possible that some better way of avoiding the ambiguity in the use of the word 'sheet' may be found.[1]

BROADSIDES AND FOLIO SHEETS.

The question has been mooted what term ought to be applied to an open sheet printed on one side only. The terms broadsheet and broadside are more or less vaguely in common use. It has been proposed to restrict broadside to those productions in which the length of the line follows the greater dimension of the sheet, and to use "folio sheet" for those in which

(1) Some difficulties would be lessened if the word 'sheet' were restricted to the undivided paper as it comes from the makers, and the double leaf were spoken of as a 'half-sheet' in a quarto, and a 'quarter-sheet' in an octavo.—A. W. P.

it follows the lesser. This is unsatisfactory, since it connects the word 'folio' with that use in which the relation of the lines of print to the chain marks is the inverse of that in a folio book. There really seems no ground for the distinction. The designation of a book is regulated by the folding of the paper, not by the direction of the printing. In an open sheet there is no folding, so that there can be no analogous system of nomenclature. Perhaps the best way to distinguish between the two possibilities, would be to describe the broadsheet in which the lines of type follow the wiremarks and not the chainmarks as an oblong broadside, the word oblong being already in use to indicate a page in which the width is greater than the height. Since, however, there are already grave objections to the current use of the word, it may be undesirable to extend it to a case which has at best only a superficial resemblance. Any suggestions would be welcomed.

RELATIONS OF COPIES AND EDITIONS.

So far it has been with the individual books that these remarks have been concerned. But a book is not a solitary and isolated object, bearing no relation to the rest of the phenomenal universe. Every individual printed work is one of a class of more or less similar individuals which we call an edition. Again, every edition belongs either alone or in company with others to larger classes; either it may be one of a number of editions of the same literary work, which work may be in its turn one of a larger class of works written by one man or about one subject, or with one object, or else it may be one of a number of typographical ventures executed by one printer or in one type, or exposed for sale by the same bookseller. The grouping of editions under their proper classes, according to these various methods of classification, must always, of course, occupy much of the attention of the practical bibliographer and librarian. It is, however, the more fundamental points in the technical criticism of books that you have been invited to consider this afternoon, and having now passed in review some of the controverted points in the description of individual books, it may be well to devote what time remains to the elucidation or

rather the statement of some of the difficulties surrounding the class of theoretically similar books which we call an edition.

Of course, one of the first things that the bibliographical beginner learns is that the individuals which constitute an edition are frequently not identical. Even apart from such differences as have been introduced by subsequent treatment, binding, mutilation, etc., it is obvious that many copies left the press with already important distinctions. The most obvious of these are to be found in the material used for printing on. Thus, it often happens that certain copies of an edition are printed on vellum, others on large paper, others on thick paper, sometimes on blue, yellow, or other fancy coloured paper. To speak of these copies, as is often done, as a large paper edition, etc., is obviously undesirable. But with this warning the classes in question may be dismissed as of no bibliographical importance. Far more important, and involving incomparably greater difficulties, are those cases of difference which it is not usually thought expedient by printers and stationers to advertise. Not only did the comparative slowness of press work in the old printing houses give opportunity for many small corrections and alterations to be made in the text while the sheets were in process of being printed off, but the methods of work, particularly insecure locking and ball inking, were responsible for far more frequent cases of disarrangement of type during the process of working than are now usual, and since the displaced types were replaced, and frequently wrongly replaced, by the pressman, innumerable small divergencies between the first and the last impress occurred. Incidentally it may be remarked that the great frequency of differences apparently due to this latter cause in old books suggest that the offices of compositor and pressman probably became differentiated at a comparatively early date. The important thing to bear in mind with regard to these differences is that if they are at all frequent in a particular work, no two copies probably will be found to agree throughout, nor will any one copy exhibit consistently earlier readings than any other copy. In the case of alterations which were made deliberately, the late pulls will tend to be more correct

than the earlier, while in those due to the displacement of types, the earlier will tend to be more correct than the later. Since, however, the sheets of a book after being dried were usually gathered indiscriminately, a first-stage reading in sheet A may be found in the same copy as a last-stage reading in sheet B. Thus to speak, as has sometimes been the case, as if these alterations constituted distinct stages, and to say, for instance, that a volume belongs to an early or late issue (on analogy with the states of an etching or engraving) is wholly misleading. More than this. Bibliographers have now as a body adopted the principle of the sheet as the unit of collation. They will have to advance yet further along the same road and adopt the forme. In all cases except where a book is printed by what is technically and rather misleadingly known as "half-sheet imposition" (a practice which was almost certainly not known in early days), each forme requires a separate pull, and this may happen on different presses and at a considerable interval of time. Moreover, if we realise the actual process, how the half-printed sheets will be laid on a heap by the pressman's side ready to be perfected when the whole number of impressions shall have been made on one side, we shall see that in the normal course the sheets will be perfected in the inverse order in which they were originally half-printed, so that the earliest state of the outer forme should be found on the same sheet as the latest state of the inner forme. It should be stated that actual investigation suggests that no such regular reversal of states can in practice be demonstrated, and we may perhaps imagine that the pressman laid the half-printed sheets not on one pile but on several, the order of which was changed in transferring them to another press for completion. This would suggest that the two formes were probably being printed at the same time on adjacent presses. The whole question is, however, as yet obscure, since the application of the important theory of collation by formes has only just begun to be applied to individual cases. Reference may, however, be made to Mr. R. B. McKerrow's interesting discussion of the subject in his edition of the *Devil's Charter* (1904).

There is another important source of variation which has of late years become plain, and which is capable of giving almost endless trouble. This was the practice, into the origin of which it is impossible to enter on this occasion, of setting up a work in duplicate and working off the sheets on both settings simultaneously. It should be said that, as a rule, the sheets begun from one outer forme, appear to have been all perfected from the same inner forme, so that collation by sheets is usually all that is required. Since, however, it is obvious that there was no necessity why this should be, it may, at any moment, be found that two sheets printed from the same outer forme may have been perfected from different inner formes, or *vice versâ*, in which case collation by formes would be necessary. It should, in the case of these books printed from duplicate settings, be remembered that we really have all the elements of two distinct editions present, only that these are so intertwined as to render their separation impossible, and the point may be raised whether, if we insist on numbering our editions, we ought not to call the edition, following such a composite first edition, the third instead of the second, after the analogy of bracketed candidates in a competitive class-list.

This ambiguity is only one particular instance of a class of cases which often give trouble. What constitutes a new edition? Here, happily, we are only concerned with the practice of our early printers, and are therefore able to avoid the apparently hopeless confusion which has resulted from modern trade methods, and the introduction of stereotyping. But even the problem which we have to face is not an easy one. The simplest case of all is that in which a new titlepage is substituted, usually for the sake of recommending the work more pressingly to the buyer, for that with which the volume originally issued from the press. Here bibliographers have evolved a practice which commands more or less general assent. We call the altered book a new issue. But the difficulty remains as to where to draw the line. There is on record a book (Mayne's *City Match*, 1658) which was in the first instance issued as a quarto, with 33 lines to the page. While the type was still standing, however, the printer

changed his mind, and thought that it would be a good thing to bring the book into line with other of the author's works by publishing it in octavo. He, therefore, unlocked the formes, took three lines from the bottom of the first page and transferred them to the top of the second, took six from the bottom of the second and transferred them to the top of the third, and so on; re-imposed the pages as an octavo, and brought out—what?—a new edition or a new issue? This is, of course, an extreme case, one for which it would be unreasonable to expect a nomenclature, however elaborate, to provide. It will be sufficient to remark that in such anomalous cases to speak either of a new edition or of a fresh issue without further qualification, would be seriously misleading. Where we have to do with the caprice of human nature, no logical classification can ever hope to meet every case which will arise.

The reprinted title brings us to the question of cancels, of which it is, of course, a particular case. This seems at first a fairly straightforward subject, but it nevertheless conceals one or two nasty pitfalls. The most obvious appears in the fact that when we speak of a cancel nobody else ever knows whether we mean the leaf cut out and destroyed or the leaf inserted as a substitute. If we are careful we distinguish between a cancelled leaf and a cancel-leaf, but the person to whom we are speaking probably does not catch the subtle distinction. A change of terminology might be desirable.

In collation and description, bibliographers will agree that cancels are an unmitigated nuisance. Always a source of trouble, they are doubly distracting, though less insidious, when the cancel and cancelled leaves do not agree in number. For instance, a single leaf removed and two leaves substituted will give an apparent quarto quire of five leaves, and if it happens to be at the beginning of a book, the unwary are almost certain to suppose a blank leaf missing. Such is the case in the 1609 *Troylus and Cressida*. Cancels, moreover, are protean in form. Sometimes they consist of a small fragment of paper, only a few mm. long, pasted over a word in the text. At other times

they involve the reprinting of a considerable portion of a volume. Very complicated cases sometimes arise. One may suspect the interference of the authorities, or, at least, fear of such interference. Such cases as the following are perhaps not rare. After a certain number of pulls have been taken of some commendatory verses it is suggested that certain passages may give offence. A few lines are removed out of the forme, the space being filled up with quads or furniture, and the pressman continues his work; when he has finished, doubts are entertained as to the propriety of publishing even the expurgated version; moreover, it is uncertain how the writers will like the bowdlerization of their verses. Fresh poems are therefore procured, and the whole sheet is re-composed with entirely new matter. In time, however, the precautions taken appear unnecessarily elaborate and some copies are allowed to appear with both sheets. Thus we now find copies in a number of different conditions. Some have both the cancel and the cancelled sheets, some have one, some have the other. Of those having the original sheet some have it in its original, some in its expurgated form. Something of the sort seems to have occurred in Cartwright's works in 1651. Here, again, we cannot expect any fixed terminology to provide for such cases, we shall always have to describe in detail individual cases. But the discussion of such cases will be of service in helping us to describe them clearly and in tending to give to the often vague and untechnical words we are obliged to use a more constant and consistent connotation.

The last illustration cited will help us to understand a point with regard to altered titlepages and different issues to which it may be well to draw attention. In the case of a different issue depending on the substitution of a new titlepage, taken above, we decided that it was only a particular case of cancel. It remains to be remarked that this is not always the origin of a different issue. Sometimes a printer took the old stock of a book, destroyed the old titlepages and reprinted fresh ones—cancels. But sometimes the title-forme was left standing and the date and other details altered from time to time and as many sheets printed as happened to be

required. Very often also two or more different titlepages were printed for different stationers, and prefixed to the same book at the same date. Sometimes an altered titlepage is stuck on, sometimes one-half of an edition is printed with one and the other half with another, each forming a genuine portion of the sheet to which it belongs. In both cases we are forced to use the same term and to speak of different issues, but it must never be forgotten that the origin of the difference is quite distinct in the two cases. An extreme and maddening case of complex issues arises when a printer prints a different number of copies of each sheet of a popular work and then makes up his stock by reprinting each sheet separately as it happens to be required, as in the case of Grafton's Prayer Book.

The cases we have been considering are those of books substantially identical or similar, but with specific differences which suggest at first sight that they belong to wholly distinct editions. A few remarks on the reverse case may bring this paper to a close. It is probable that in certain works, notably proclamations, statutes, and official religious works, our old printing-publishers had the habit of deliberately retaining the original date in later reprints for the purpose of indicating that there was no alteration of the text—that for practical as opposed to bibliographical purposes the reprint was the same as the original edition. The proclamations of Pynson, the statutes of Berthelet, and the Injunctions of Grafton might be quoted in illustration. But the habit extended to many other works, and to much later times. The objects, whether honest or fraudulent, appear to have been many and various, sometimes it was hardly more than carelessness. A volume of Suckling's poems with the date 1676 on the general titlepage has special titlepages dated 1648, 1658, 1659, 1672. There are certainly instances of quarto plays reprinted, imprint, date and all, twenty years or more after their first appearance, and at least one of the contributors to this paper has serious suspicions that a careful investigation of the case will show that the practice was far more widely spread than bibliographers of the drama have hitherto had any notion.

APPENDIX.

[This paper led to the very interesting scheme of rules for bibliographical descriptions embodied in a revised form in the memorandum by Mr. Falconer Madan printed on pages 53–65. As a further contribution to the subject an abridgment is here given of some suggestions on the same subject from a lecture read in February, 1907. It will be observed that the method here pursued is that of working up from the shortest possible forms to the fullest, whereas Mr. Madan starts from the other end.—A.W.P.]

In determining the form of description two factors have to be taken into consideration, our own object and the nature of the book itself.

Our own object may be (i) merely to note the existence of the book, or its presence in a particular library or collection; (ii) to indicate its literary contents for the benefit of students and readers; (iii) to give full bibliographical information, so that our description may be used to ascertain whether other copies are complete and perfect, and whether they belong to exactly the same edition or issue.

Variations in the nature of the book to be described consist mainly (*a*) in the greater or less amount of information as to its title, printer, publisher, place and date of publication, bulk and size, given in the book itself; (*b*) in the compactness with which this information is given.

Where the only object is to note the existence or presence of a book, considerations of the second class hardly enter. The book can be sufficiently described by stating the author, short title, size (not essential), publisher, and date.

In the case of metropolitan cities the name of the publisher suffices; in the case of other towns, we need also the name of the town.

In the case of a group of books by the same author, or printed in the same year, or issued by the same publisher (or printer), the name of the

author, date of the year, or name of the publisher (or printer) may be taken out of the individual entry and placed at the head of the group.

The note of size is not indispensable in short titles of this form. Where stated it should follow the short title, as the end of the line should be reserved for something more important.

The name of the publisher should always be given in any title, however short, both for its usefulness in distinguishing different editions, and for the indirect information which it often gives as to the probable quality of the book.

In English books printed before 1641 it is charitable and patriotic to give the names of printers as well as publishers, so as to help forward the history of English printing.

Here are some examples of very short titles from two recent books:—

(*a.*) From the Bibliographical Society's *Handlists of English Printers*, showing libraries where copies exist:

THOMAS BERTHELET: 1535.

Fitzherbert. Diversite de courts. Aug.	8vo.	B.M.
Gardiner. De vera obedientia.	4to.	B.M., Bodl.
Guevara. Golden book of Marcus Aurelius.	4to.	Bodl.
Lupset. Exhortation to young men.	8vo.	B.M.
Matthew. Sermon at Paul's, 27 June. 30 July.	8vo.	B.M.
Regimen sanitatis Salerni. (Eng.)	4to.	B.M.

(*b.*) From Mr. Aldis's *List of Books printed in Scotland before 1700*, giving each book a number, and indicating, by means of a letter, one library in which it is preserved:

1627.

651. A. (P.) Eubulus, or a dialogve . . . [by Pat. Forbes]. 4°.	Aberdeen, Raban.	A.
652. Auctarium bibliothecæ Edinburgenæ . . . [Drummond catalogue]. 4°.	Heirs of A. Hart.	E.
653. Baron (Robt.) Dispvtatio theologica, de formali objecto fidei . . . 4°.	Aberd., Raban.	B.
654. Boyd (Robt.) Hecatombe christiana, hymnus . . . 8°.	Finlason.	B.
655. Cockburn (Sir Wm.) Respvblica de decimis. 4°.	Wreittoun.	B.

Both these lists are intended to notify to experts the existence of a book, and the whereabouts of one or more copies of it. Entries in catalogues of public libraries, where the needs of students and readers have to be

considered, are mostly in the form of a compromise between this extreme brevity and the fullness of a Standard Description. Here are three pairs of varieties of this compromise:

(*c.*) From Mr. Duff's *Catalogue of Books in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of books in English printed abroad to the end of the year 1640:*

BURTON (ROBERT).
The Anatomy of Melancholy.
4°. *J. Lichfield and J. Short for H. Cripps. Oxford,* 1621.

LEFEVRE (RAOUL).
The Recuyell of the histories of Troye. [Translated by W. Caxton.]
fol. [*W. Caxton and Colard Mansion. Bruges,* 1475.]

(*d*) From Mr. Sayle's *Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge* (*1475–1640*):

5345. Burton (Robert). The anatomy of melancholy . . . by Democritus Iunior. . . . The second Edition. . . . At Oxford . . . by John Lichfield and James Short, for Henry Cripps. A° Dom. 1624. F°.
Device.
B.M. 466. Madan 120.

117. Lefèvre (Raoul). The Recuyell of the Histories of Troy. Translated by William Caxton in 1471. [Ab. 1475–6.] F°.
Wants leaves 1–4, 252, 298, 351, 352.
Herb. 5–9. Hain 7048. Blades ii, 3–7. B.M. 937. CA. 1093a. Proctor 9322.

(*e.*) From the British Museum catalogue covering the same period:

BURTON (ROBERT). The Anatomy of Melancholy, what it is. With all the kindes, causes, symptomes, prognostickes, and severall cures of it. By Democritus Junior, etc. *J. Lichfield and J. Short, for H. Cripps. Oxford.* 1621. 4to.
This is the first edition, which contains at the end, what the author calls an 'Apologeticall Appendix,' signed 'Robert Burton,' omitted in the subsequent editions.

LEFEVRE (RAOUL). hEre begynneth the volume intituled and named the recuyell of the historyes of Troye, composed and drawen out of dyuerce bookes of latyn in to frensshe by . . . R. le . ffeure . . . and translated

. . . out of frenshe in to englisshe by W. Caxton, etc. B.L. 3 books. FEW MS. NOTES. [*W. Caxton, Bruges?* 1474?] fol.

Without pagination, register, catchwords, or colophon. 351 leaves: 30 and 31 lines to a full page.[1]

The three sets of titles are quoted mainly for their differences in fullness. Mr. Duff's pair are kept rigorously down to a brevity akin to that of our examples (*a*) and (*b*), and Mr. Sayle's are almost as short, but are supplemented by references to fuller descriptions. Both are thoroughly logical, and no bibliographer who knows his business will be discontented with them. The British Museum pair, on the other hand, are a frank compromise, and it is easier to defend them on the ground of convenience than of logic. In practice the fuller title and the rough collation greatly facilitate the rejection of duplicates when offered for purchase, and are occasionally useful both to readers and bibliographers. But they fall very far short of a Standard Description, for the following attempts at which I must be content to take responsibility:

BURTON, ROBERT. The | Anatomy of | Melancholy. | What it is | With all the kindes, | causes, symptomes, prog- | nostickes, and seuerall cures of it. | In three maine partitions | with their seuerall Sections, Members and Subsec- | tions. Philosophically, medici- | nally, historically, ope- | ned and cut up. | By | Democritus Iunior. | With a Satyricall Preface, | conducing to the following Discourse. | [Motto:] Macrob. Omne meum. Nihil meum. | At Oxford, printed by John Lichfield and James Short, for Henry Cripps. 1621.

Quarto. a–e^{6}, f^{4}; A–Z, Aa–Zz, Aaa–Ccc^{6}, Ddd^{4}. pp. [4] + 72 [in error for 76] + [8] + 783 + [9].

CONTENTS:—page [1], title; [3] dedication to Lord Berkeley; 1–72, 'Democritus Iunior to the Reader'; [1–8], 'The Synopsis of the first partition'; 1–783, text; [1] Latin quotation in three paragraphs headed, 'Augustin'; [2–7] 'The Conclusion of the Author to the Reader', signed 'Robert Burton. From my Studie in Christ Church Oxon. Decemb. 5. 1620'; [8] Errata.

LEFEVRE, RAOUL. The Recuyell of the Histories of Troy. [Translated by William Caxton.] [*Bruges: William Caxton and Colard Mansion*, 1475?]

(1) The British Museum titles were written or revised a quarter of a century ago, and the imprint and note to the *Recuyell* would now be given as

W. Caxton and Colard Mansion: Bruges, 1475?] fol.

351 leaves, the first blank, wanting in this copy. 30 or 31 lines. Without pagination, signatures or catchwords.

2^a. hEre begynneth the volume intituled and named | the recuyell of the historyes of Troye, composed | and drawen out of dyuerce bookes of latyn in | to frensshe by the right venerable persone and wor- | shipfull man. Raoul le ffeure, preest and chapelayn | vnto the ryght noble gloryous and myghty prynce in | his tyme Phelip duc of Bourgoyne of Braband, &c. In the yere of the Incarnacion of our lord god a thou- | sand foure honderd sixty and foure, And translated | and drawen out of frenshe in to englisshe by Willyam | Caxton mercer of þe Cyte of London, *etc.* 351^b END OF TEXT: Therfore | thapostle saith that all that is wreton is wreton to our doc- | tryne, whyche doctryne for the comyn wele I beseche | god maye be taken in suche place and tyme as shall be | moste nedefull in encrecyng of peas loue and charyte | whyche graunte vs he that suffryd for the same to be | crucyfied on the rood tree, And saye we all Amen | for chartye. 352^a, line 14, END: Reddita victori deliciisq$_3$ thori.

Folio. [a–o^{10}, p^8; A–I^{10}, K^8, L^6; aa–kk^{10}.] 352 leaves. 11^a begins: hym thought that the god Appollo. 31 lines. 186 × 130 mm.

Type 1 (120 mm.).

Leaf 1, blank; 2^a, Incipit-title in red; 2^b–3^a, Prologues of Caxton and Lefèvre; 3^b, note as to subject of Book I; 4–148, text of Book I; 149–251^a, text of Book II; 251^b, 252^a, Caxton's Epilogue to Book II; 252^b, blank; 253–350^b, text of Book III; 351, Caxton's Epilogue; 352^a, seven Latin couplets on the fall of Troy; 352^b, blank.

The *Recuyell of the Histories of Troy*, since it belongs to a much earlier stage in the evolution of the book, needs a correspondingly more elaborate treatment. A separate paragraph has to be devoted to summarizing the facts about the book, and then the book is further described by quoting the beginning and end of the text and the last printed words. In the collation the beginning of the eleventh page is quoted to help the identification of imperfect copies, and the number of lines and measurement of the printed block of type refer specially to this page. The type is given by its number, and the measurement, in millimetres, of twenty lines.

[P.S.—It may be noted that the form of collation adopted in the British Museum *Catalogue of Books printed in the 15th Century* is nearly the same as this, but omits the note of the opening words on 11^a as of doubtful utility, specifies the page on which the lines have been counted, and in the case of books printed in more than one type shows for what parts each type is used.

BOETHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS. De disciplina scholarium. 1 February, 1491.

1^a. TITLE: Boetius de disciplina ‖ scolarium cum notabi=‖li commento. 95^b. COLOPHON: Finit Boecius de disciplina scolariũ. Impressus ‖ Argentine. Anno domini. M.ccccxcj. In die san‖cte Brigide.

Quarto. a–d⁸ e⁴ f⁸ g h⁴ i⁸ k⁴ l–o⁸. 96 leaves, the last blank. 2^b: 36 lines, 145 × 89 mm. Types: 160, title (leaded) and head-line on 2^a; 91^b, text (leaded); 80, commentary. Spaces left for capitals, with guide-letters. Hain *3422.]

In the *Anatomy*, which has no typographical interest, and which belongs to a period when books were too common to make identification by the beginning of leaf 11 generally practicable, the information given is reduced to the minimum necessary to show whether a copy is perfect. But for special reasons any of the details appropriate in the description of a fifteenth-century book may be introduced into that of a more modern one.

Thus we seem to get four grades:

I. Shortest possible form:

DESCRIPTION: Short title; place (if not a metropolis), publisher's name; date.
COLLATION: for books printed on handmade paper, the size (Folio, Quarto, etc.).

II. Medium form:

DESCRIPTION: Abridged title-page, place, publisher's name, date.
COLLATION: Height, or height and breadth, or size, if on handmade paper; numbered pagination.

IIIA. Standard form for books with complete title-page:

IIIB. Standard form for books without title-page, or with a title-page that requires supplementing from the body of the book:

IIIA. DESCRIPTION: title-page, including imprint, in full, with line endings marked.
IIIB. DESCRIPTION: (*Large type*) short title, place, printer and publisher, date; (*small type*) first printed words in book, beginning of text (optional), colophon (if there be one), last printed words in book.
IIIA and IIIB. COLLATION: (*obligatory*) height and breadth, or size; make up in quires; number of leaves; (*optional*) number of lines in a page, measurement of page of print; beginning of leaf 11; note as to type; note as to headlines, etc.; literary collation or note of contents.

A. W. P.

DEGRESSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY,

A MEMORANDUM BY F. MADAN.

IN bibliography, as well as in other literary and scientific lines of work, he who makes use of the experience of his predecessors, both saves most time and makes best progress. In the matter of describing a book, for instance, while there are plenty of sets of cataloguing rules, I am not sure that a beginner would find any hints in which the principle of degression is recognised, that is to say, the principle of varying a description according to the difference of the period treated or of the importance of the work to be described. It may therefore be worth while to suggest four forms for the description of a book, showing by degressive changes what details may fairly be omitted in short descriptions and what appear to be essential throughout all the four grades.

The four forms may be termed: (A) a *full description*, such as might be used for incunabula or products of a press which for special reasons has to be minutely described; (B) a *description*, adapted for books (for instance) of the seventeenth century, which require a certain amount of fulness and detail; (C) a *short description*, such as befits modern literature; (D) a *minimum description*, showing the briefest form which can be fairly employed, for a mere list of works.

For example, in treating the literature of a place, one may put a few very important or early books in A, all others before 1700 in B, the rest

in C, with power to elevate or degrade for special reasons any book or group of books. The list of books of no local interest, but just printed at the place, might even be in D.

The following scheme has been submitted in a preliminary form to a small Committee of the Bibliographical Society, consisting of Messrs. A. W. Pollard, W. W. Greg and F. J. H. Jenkinson, who kindly read it through and made remarks on it. These suggestions have frequently been adopted, and footnotes indicate in other cases the fact of a difference of opinion, but agreement on the part of the Committee, even on the details to which no note is appended, must not be assumed. Agreement or even acquiescence cannot be expected at present, but it is not too early to attempt to provide forms which may be of use to such as contemplate writing a bibliography without much previous experience.

1.—Heading.

§1 §2 *A.*—Author's name, followed by short title, or (if author be not known) short title only. An anonymous work should have the author's name enclosed in square brackets.[1]

§3 *B, C, D.*—Omit the short title, if author be known.

2.—Title.

§4 *a.—A.* Full title transcribed from the book itself, whether from the title-page or first page, or from the colophon (preceded by "[colophon:—]"), or elsewhere (preceded by "[sign. Ff 6^{v}:—]" or the like).

§5 *B, C.* Omissions are allowed, marked by ... , or in the case of large omissions ..... For the principles of omission *see* §15–16.

§6 *D.* Omissions need not be marked.

§7 *b.—A, B.* Nine types may be used:—

1. Roman large capitals [*i.e.*, capitals of exceptional size, outside the ordinary fount, to be used when words in a title strike the eye as much larger than the rest].

(1) §2 objected to.

2. Roman capitals of the fount.
3. Roman lower case.
4. Italic large capitals.
5. Italic capitals of the fount.
6. Italic lower case.
7. Gothic large capitals.
   (= Black Letter = Old English.)
8. Gothic capitals of the fount.
9. Gothic lower case.

In *B*, *C*, *D*, types 1, 4, 7 may be omitted; in *D*, no attempt need be made to reproduce the kind of type of the title-page. §8

c.—For Greek, only large capitals, capitals and lower case are needed, and in *C*, *D*, not large capitals. §9

d.—The usage of the title is to be preserved with respect to the ampersand and long s (ſ, *ſ*), because they are part of the furniture of ordinary presses; in other respects differences of forms of letters and punctuation can only be shown when peculiar type is available, and in *C*, *D*, all these niceties may be omitted. §10

e.—*A*. In the case of contractions use "record type" where it is available: otherwise represent the contracted syllables or letters by italic letters, or, in italic words, by roman type: §11

e.g., mūd^{o} or mu*nd*us.
p̄r or p*at*er.

B, *C*, *D*. Write the contractions in full without difference of type. §12

f.—*A*, *B*. Mark the end of each line in the original by a perpendicular stroke (|). But when a noteworthy space follows on the title-page, use two strokes, or even three, according to the space left blank.[1] §13 §14

g.—*A*, *B*. Discretion is allowed to omit parts of a title, but this should be sparingly exercised, except with mottos or texts, and in *A*, in every case of omission a note in italics within square brackets should be inserted, §15 §16

(1) §§13–14 objected to.

thus: "[*arms of Great Britain*] | [*row of ornaments*] | [*two texts*]" and when no ambiguity is caused, the strokes may be omitted, as " | [*arms, line (or rule), two texts, double line,*] |," etc. (*see* §§4–6).

§17 *C.* Omissions may be freely made, and in *D* more freely.

§18 In an ordinary case it is understood that the whole of the title comes under this rule down to, but exclusive of, the imprint.

§19 *h.*—When a large capital extends downwards, occupying the depth of (say) three lines, it may be described as "[3-*line*]."

§20 *i.*—When there are separate titles to parts of a book, in addition to a general title, the separate titles may be degraded from *A* to *B* or to *C*, and so on.

3.—Imprint.

§21 *a.*—A. The imprint should be given in full, exactly as in the book, with perpendicular strokes as in §13, but with types 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 only. Sometimes the imprint is necessarily transcribed in the title, but if it can be readily separated, it should be separated.[1]

§22 In *B* the strokes may be omitted, and only Roman type used.

§23 In *C*, *D*, the imprint may be shortened.

§24 *b.*—In a bibliography of a place or press it may be convenient to arrange the imprints in a numbered chronological list by themselves (in which case the *form* is given exactly, but not typographical minutiæ), but in every case at least a short note of the printer and publisher must be given under the book in round brackets, *e.g.*, "Impr. 42 (by W. Caxton)," using "by" for the printer, "for" for the publisher, "through" for the person at whose expense the book is produced, if other than the publisher.[2]

§25 *c.*—If there be no imprint or mark of place of printing, an obelus (†) may precede the heading (*see* §28). If the place mentioned be false (a counterfeit imprint), a small circle (°) may precede the heading.

(1) §21 objected that the imprint should be dealt with as the title, and in the lower grades in italic. (2) §24 objected to.

4.—Date.

a.—This is to be given in Arabic numerals. The long description in early books should be treated as part of the imprint, and occur there in full, but here in short. "(rom. num.)" may follow the date, if it be desirable to record that the figures are in normal Roman numeral form. §26 §27

b.—If there be no date (direct or to be inferred) in the book, an asterisk (*) may precede the heading (*see* §25).[1] §28

5.—Size.

a.—There are three methods by which size may be designated :— §29

1.—*A*, *B*, *C*. By the number of leaves contained in each quire, gathering, section, or (as it is now usually called by binders) sheet. This should be described as "twos," "fours," "sixes," "eights," etc., when different from the number indicated in the next §.

2.—*A*, *B*. By the folding of the sheet for the binder (*folio*, when the original two-leaf sheet has not been further folded, and the chain-lines are therefore perpendicular; *quarto*, when the two-leaf sheet has been once further folded, and the chain-lines are horizontal; *octavo*, when twice folded, and the chain-lines are again perpendicular. These should be described as fol., 4°, 8°, etc., according to Appendix A. §30

In *C*, *D*, these terms may be used to indicate simply linear size (*see* §32 and Appendix A).[2] §31

3.—*A*. By the linear measurement of the page, preferably in centimetres (cm.). This is to be denoted by the nearest centimetre above the actual height and breadth, and to be distinguished as "uncut," "la. marg.," "sm. marg.," or "cut close," unless the copy described is average in point of margin. §32

4.—*A*. It is sometimes useful also to have a second linear measurement in millimetres, giving the height and breadth of the actual page of §33

(1) §28 objected to.

(2) §31 strongly objected to.

type, excluding headlines, pagination and signatures, unless these are expressly included.

§34 *A.* An entry may therefore sometimes be of the form "(fours) fol., 18 × 12 cm. (sm. marg.), pr. page 156 × 85 mm."

6.—Collation.

§35 *a.—A, B, C.* If the book be paged or foliated, the number of pages or leaves should be given, with the addition of unnumbered pages or leaves within square brackets, *e.g.*,

pp. [14] + 233 + [3], or
foll. [10] + 147, or
pp. [4] + xii + 120 + [2] + "121" — "240."

§36 *b.—A, B, C.* If the book have no pagination or foliation, the total number of pages should be counted, and placed between square brackets.

§37 *c.—A, B.* The signatures should also be given, *e.g.*, signn. $*^4$, $**^2$, A–Z, Aa–Ee^4, Ff^2; or, signn. [A–F]^8; or, signn. A–G^4, + E3*, *i.e.*, an extra leaf is inserted after the 3rd leaf of quire E.

§38 *d.—A, B, C.* In describing any copy not typical of the edition, imperfections should be pointed out, *e.g.*, signn. [a–f]^8, wanting a1, f8; or pp. [4] + 78, wanting pp. 37–8.

§39 *e.—A, B, C.* The letters "br.s." mean a broad-side or leaf printed on one side only: "s.sh." a single sheet, or leaf printed on both sides.[1]

7.—Contents.

§40 *a.—A, B, C.* The method of describing these can best be shown by examples:—

"Contents:—p. [1] title: [3–8] Epistle dedicatory to ..., signed ...: [9–15] "To the Reader": 1–966, the work, in three books: [1–9] index: [11–12] *not seen.*"

(1) §39 objected to.

or (a different style and an unpaged book)—

"Contents :—title, sign. [a]1^{r} : Epistle dedicatory, dated ... , 2^{r}–2^{v} : "Ad lectorem," [b]1^{r} : the work, A1^{r}—O2^{r}." §41

b.—It is understood that every page not mentioned is blank.[1] §42

c.—*B*, *C*. The list of contents may be less full, minor divisions being grouped under general heads, such as "prefatory matter," "appendixes." In *D*, no contents need be recorded. §43

8.—Tests.

For identification of imperfect copies, or varieties of editions. §44

a.—*A*, *B*. Give the first (or last) two or three words of pp. II, III, IIII, or on signn. C1^{r}, Cc1^{r}, in italics.

b.—It may be noted that the readiest method of distinguishing a reprint from a reissue, is to note the exact position of the signatures on a few pages in relation to the letters of the text immediately above them. A re-printer never adheres precisely to the usage of the original edition. §45

9.—Type.

a.—*A*, *B*. The type generally used in the book should be given, as well as any other type used to a considerable extent, *e.g.*, "Pica Roman," or, "Great Primer Italic and Gothic." §46

b.—The type, if not leaded, may be most easily distinguished by noting how many lines of type occupy three inches, or how many millimetres are covered by twenty lines, the measurement being always from the top of the highest (or the bottom of a short) letter of the 1st line to the top of the highest (or the bottom of a short) letter of the 21st line. §47

c.—If the type be leaded, the fact should be stated, and great care must be taken to distinguish the type correctly. §48

What has been given above is in general sufficient description for any book, but certain additional details may be often desirable to state or at least observe. §49

(1) §42 objected to.

10.—Illustrations, Ornaments, etc.

§50 *a.—A.* The above should be noted, and in connexion with them a description should be given of the general appearance of the title-page to the eye, whether the title is within an engraved border, or within
§51 double lines, or within a frame composed of small ornaments. Also how the use of types in the book is varied, and the number of columns and lines in a column.

§52 *b.—A, B.* The bibliographer will make lists of large and small devices and ornaments for his own use, as they are of the utmost value for determining what books belong to a particular press, and also by their occurrence, condition and devolution to other printers, to what date undated volumes may be assigned.

§53 *c.*—By *devices* is meant the larger ornaments with mottos, heraldic arms or other particular references (whether printers' devices or not), usually central on a page; but large engraved frames for letters and borders, arched or other, without personal or particular reference, count as *ornaments.*

11.—Minor Details.

§54 *a.—A, B.* The occurrence of catchwords (at the end of every page or leaf or quire), of directors, of rubrication by hand, of printing on parchment, of a printed register of quires, and of peculiarities in the signatures or pagination should be noted, but not necessarily printed.

§55 *b.—A, B.* For private use the student of a press will keep his eye on such points as, whether there are headlines, whether the pagination is in the middle of the upper margin or at a corner, whether the pagination and main line of signatures start with the title-page or with the text, how many leaves of a quire bear signatures, and the like.

§56 *c.—A.* Under this head may be printed a *registrum* or tabular list of the first words of unsigned quires, to be given for every book which has neither signatures, foliation nor pagination.

12.—Photographic Illustrations.

A, B. In the case of curious titles or colophons or ornaments these should be given, if possible, as being worth more than a wilderness of description. References to illustrations already published may sometimes be sufficient. §57

13.—Watermarks.

A, B. Watermarks of the paper should be a subject of special study. They may be very helpful, and the facts which emerge are often very surprising. §58

14.—Remarks.

These should be kept within limits, and no high literary appreciation of a book should be attempted, except in an occasional appendix, but they may include in order :— §59

a.—*A, B.* The circumstances of production. §60

b.—*A, B.* References to other editions. §61

c.—*A, B, C.* Relevant notes of the author or work, with references to authorities. §62

d.—*A, B.* Peculiarities of the book (faults, errata, variations in copies, etc.). §63

e.—*A, B.* Rarity and price, including in some cases notes of the history and binding of particular copies. §64

15.—Original Leaves.

A. From an imperfect copy of a work of no rarity, or from a copy of a common and cheap book, the specialist may take leaves, of which one may be inserted in each copy of his book. He may thus illustrate each decade or quarter century of a printer or press.[1] §65

16.—Notes on Points of Bibliography.

a.—The use of brackets in the technical description, or even elsewhere, is, where feasible, to be thus regulated :—

Square brackets imply information brought in from a source outside the book itself. §66

(1) §65 strongly objected to.

§67 Round brackets imply information from the book, but not occurring at the place under treatment: and are the form used for general purposes.

§68 Angular brackets (< >) are usually used for an integral insertion in a text or quoted passage, *made by the editor himself.*

§69 Thus an undated book should have its date supplied in square brackets, if known; but in round brackets if the preface is dated and it is reasonable to suppose from it that the book was issued in a particular year.

§70 *b.*—*A*, *B*. Undoubted isolated misprints should be reproduced in transcription, with "[*sic*]" after each. When the errors are numerous, a note to that effect is sufficient.

§71 *c.*—When a book is first printed and put forth, that is the first *edition*: if the type be kept standing and after an interval more copies are printed off and put forth without change, that is a second *impression*: if at a later period printed-off sheets of an edition are put forth with a new title-page and additional pages, that is a *re-issue* with new title-page and additions. If the book be printed again, unchanged in text, but from type newly set up, that is a *reprint*. If in the above processes alterations are made, the result is a *corrected* edition, impression, re-issue, or reprint.

§72 *d.*—*Cancels* are newly-printed leaves intended to take the place of *cancelled leaves*, which are supposed to be removed when the new ones are inserted in their place.

§73 *e.*—*A*, *B*, *C*. When words are left out in transcription, three dots indicate a short omission ("..."), and six a long omission.

§74 *e.*—Printing in red may be indicated by underdotting.

f.—*A*, *B*. A transcriber may use, unless he prefer quasi-facsimile transcription, the following underlining marks to indicate the nine kinds of type in No. 2:— §75

Roman large capitals
Roman capitals
Roman lower case (unmarked)

Similarly for italic— or or

And for gothic— or or

But if the whole title be in italic, or gothic, the fact may be stated at the end of the title, and the symbols for Roman type used throughout. §76

If on any occasion the transcriber of a title has to represent capitals of the original by lower case letters, he must be guided by the consideration, often quite clear, what the printer would have done if *he* had printed in lower case. Thus, *V* may have to be represented by *v* or *u*, and *I* and *J* by *i* or *j*. §77

APPENDIX A. §78

When folio, quarto, octavo, etc., are used to denote linear size (*see* No. 5, *a* 2), or when the paper has no watermarks or chain-lines, the following scale may be used:—

For narrow sizes.		*For broad sizes.*	
12—18 ins. ...	folio.	12—18 ins. ...	la. 4°.
9—12 ,, ...	la. 8°.	9—12 ,, ...	4°.
7— 9 ,, ...	8°.	7— 9 ,, ...	sm. 4°.
6— 7 ,, ...	12°.	6— 7 ,, ...	squ. 12°.
5— 6 ,, ...	16°.	etc.	
4— 5 ,, ...	24°.		

Oblong books should have "obl." prefixed to the terms for narrow sizes.

§78 objected to as antiquated nonsense.

EXAMPLES.

§79 *A.* PetrusLombardus. Sententiæ. [At end:—] Celeberrim⁹ ac famoſiſſim⁹ theologica- | rū ſnĩaꝝ liber. mgr̃i petri lombardi: ſacre | theologie doctoris eximij. Anno dñi Mil- | leſimoquadringēteſimooctuageſimo-p̃mo [*sic*]. | Impenſis Antonij koburger Nurnberge | impreſſus decima die maij finit feliciter. ex | quo laus & gloria deo. | [Gothic type.]

(Nuremberg, through Antonius Koburger: May 10, 1481, *see* above): (eights and sixes) folio, 33 × 22 cm., pr. page 230 × 132 mm.: pp. [340], signn. a^8 b^6 c^8 d e^6 f g^8 h i^6 k l m^8 n o^6 p^8 q r s^6 t^8 u x^6 y^8 z aa bb^6. Contents:—sign. [a 2^r]–[a 3^v], the Prologue, and list of chapters of the 1st book: [a 4^r]–[g 8^v] the text of the 1st book: [h 1^r]–[n 6^v] list of chapters and text of the 2nd book: [o 1^r]–[s 6^v] list of chapters and text of the 3rd book: [t 1^r]–[bb 5^v] list of chapters and text of the 4th book: sign. c 1^r begins *li insinuatōne patrē*: Pica Gothic.

There are no illustrations or ornaments: double columns of 55 lines: no catchwords, pagination, foliation, or signatures: headlines on rectos of the leaf only. The Registrum chartarum is: a (blank), b *li in*, c *qui est* ... [etc.] ... bb *purpurato.*

Remarks: The great work of the "Master of the Sentences": in Hain 10180.

§80 *B.*—[Amherst, Nicholas] TERRÆ-FILIUS; | Or, The SECRET | HISTORY | OF THE | Univerſity of *Oxford*; | IN | several ESSAYS. | To which are added, | REMARKS upon a late Book, | entitled, *Univerſity Education*, by | R. NEWTON, D.D. ... | ... | [*double line, motto, double line.*] [2 vols.]

London: Printed for R. Francklin, under Tom's Coffee-House, in Russel-Street, Covent-Garden: 1726 (rom. num.): (sixes) 12mo: pp. [2] + xxiii + [1] + 172 and [2] + "173"–"354" + [2]. Contents:—p. [2] engraved frontispiece: i, title; iii–xxiii, Preface: [1] "Errata": 1–172, nos. 1–31 of the Terræ Filius: [Vol. 2:—]

[1] title, with "Vol. II": 173–288, nos. 32–50 of the Terræ Filius: 289–335, Appendix, a letter to Dr. Newton: 336–7 Postscript: 338–354, "The Index": [1–2] "Books lately printed for R. Francklin." Pp. 11, 211 begg. *Terræ Filius. No. III*, and *Qualis Rex, talis:* Long Primer Roman.

The only illustration is a frontispiece of Vol. I, representing an imaginary Sheldonian Theatre in which the Terræ Filius is being mobbed, with "W. Hogarth fec." The volumes divide between signn. Q2 and Q3, there being a catchword TER-, from Vol. 1 to Vol. 2, the title-page of the latter being a single leaf pasted in.

Remarks. ...

C.—Godley, Alfred Denis. OXFORD IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. BY A. D. GODLEY ... WITH SIXTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS. §81

London (pr. at Edinb., for) Methuen & Co.: (1908): 8°: pp. ix + [1] + 291 + [1] + 40, and 16 illustrations. Contents:—p. iii, title: i–ii, v–vii, ix–x, prefatory matter: 1–280, the work in 9 chapters: 281–6, appendix: 287–291, [1], index, etc.: 1–40, catalogue of Methuen's publications.

Remarks ...

D.—(1.) James VI, King. Daemonologie. *Edinb.* (by R. Waldegrave): 1597: 4°. §82

D.—(2.) Creed. Defence of the Athanasian Creed, Jan. 31, 1873. *Lond.* 1873, 8°. §83

SIGNS OF BOOKSELLERS IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

By HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

Read 18th March, 1907.

THIS subject is of interest both from the topographical and from the bibliographical point of view. I do not intend to trouble my readers with topographical details, but it is impossible to understand the condition of the trade in St. Paul's Churchyard without some knowledge of the topography of the place. The great difficulty is that although we can obtain a fair idea of the enclosure before the Great Fire, we have not sufficient evidence as to what it was like at any given time, or to say what changes were made at different times. We have many particulars, but not sufficient for our purpose. What the place was like before the Conquest we do not know. Soon after that happy event the Churchyard was enclosed by a high and strong wall, and this enclosure, I believe, continued practically the same in area until after the great Fire.

Let us try to conjure up in our mind's eye the Churchyard as we may suppose it to have appeared to the dwellers in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Before we do this we must clear our minds of the picture of the present Churchyard. This is totally different from the picture of the original. Rather I would ask you think of the Close of one of our existing cathedrals—for the beauty of the central building let us say Salisbury. In

both we see the same beautiful spire pointing to the sky; but in Salisbury Close there are no shops among the buildings of the Dean and Chapter. In preference, therefore, let us choose Exeter, for there are still shops within the sacred precincts. If we take ourselves in spirit back to this olden time and walk up Ludgate Hill, we shall find that the traffic does not follow the line it takes now but turns up the Old Bailey and arrives at Cheapside through Newgate Street.. We follow the few pedestrians along Bowyer Row (afterwards named Ludgate Street) and enter the enclosure through the great western gate in the road formed by Ave Maria and Creed Lanes, and now we are exactly opposite the great west front of the largest cathedral in England. On either side of us is a great house—on the left the Bishop's Palace and on the right the Deanery. If we shift our ground a little to the right (the south), we have an uninterrupted view of the enclosure to St. Augustine's gate at the south-eastern end. On the south side are a series of buildings belonging to the clergy—the dormitory, refectory, kitchen, bakehouse and brewery of the college. These buildings are interspersed with a few shops. Mr. H. W. Brewer tells us that the churchyard was an oblong of some 1,000 feet from east to west and 600 from north to south. The old Cathedral occupied more space than Wren's present building in the centre of the enclosure.[1]

There were six entrances to the enclosure and these were mostly mentioned in the descriptions of the positions of the various booksellers' shops.

(1) I hoped (and still hope) to draw up diagrams of St. Paul's Churchyard before the Fire and after the Fire, but I cannot find an old plan suitable for my purpose. The late Dr. Sparrow Simpson recorded that such a plan does not exist, and it is well known that his knowledge of the subject was great. Mr. H. W. Brewer, in an interesting article on "The Churchyard of Old S. Paul's," published in the *Newbery House Magazine* (vol. iv, 1891, pp. 462-9) has given a plan of great value which he has compiled. The contemporary maps and plans of London give little help, and in Aggas's map and later ones the Bishop's Palace and the Deanery, which occupied so large a space in the yard, are not marked. Henry Farley's *St. Paules Church, her bill for the Parliament*, 1621, has on the title page a woodcut of the Cathedral and Paul's Cross, showing some of the houses in the Churchyard. Topographers have been so overwhelmed with the wealth of history connected with the Cathedral that they have not found room for much description of the Churchyard and its changes.

1. I have already mentioned the great western gate. At the east end were two gates :—

2. St. Augustine's gate (by the Campanile), leading into the south end of Old Change opposite the end of Watling Street.

3. Cheapside gate or little gate, where the road still remains, into Cheapside. On the south side :—

4. Paul's chain gate, nearly opposite the old Chapter-house, led into Carter Lane, which extended along the whole south boundary. On the north side :—

5. Gate at Canon Alley leading from Paternoster Row.

6. Postern opposite Ivy Lane leading to the little north door.

As is the case in most cathedral closes the visitor could not walk right round the Cathedral, for the north side was largely occupied by buildings to the east of the Palace. The great cemetery was at the south-east corner, and at the east and west ends of the Churchyard were open spaces. That at the east end was claimed by the citizens for their folkmotes, and that at the west end for the military displays in connection with the appearance of a FitzWalter as Bannerer of the City. It is extremely probable that the gardens of the Bishop's Palace originally extended outside the boundaries into the west end of Paternoster Row, etc.

I should like to know something of the signs exhibited by the tradesmen who supplied all the necessaries for the services of the Church, the missal sellers, musical instrument sellers, candle makers, etc., for there can be little doubt that St. Paul's Churchyard was always the centre for the trades which gave their names to the surrounding streets—Paternoster Row, Ave Maria and Creed Lanes, etc. But all is darkness at present, and I can find no particulars of the personnel of the book trade before printing. The following remarks by Mr. Gordon Duff on Printers will therefore appropriately open the subject :—"The great centre of trade during this period [about 1523] was St. Paul's

Churchyard, and the shops there were of two kinds. There were the substantial houses round the Cathedral, where the printer or stationer could carry on his business and dwell, but clustered in every direction against the very walls of the church were booths and sheds and stalls. These were simply 'lock-up' shops of one story, many with flat roofs for people to stand on to view processions, and were used by booksellers and such printers as had printing-offices elsewhere. In Strype's *Life of Parker* we have a description of a shop set up at a later date [1572] by Day the printer, 'whereupon he got framed a neat handsome shop. It was but little and low and flat-roofed, and leaded like a terrace, railed and posted, fit for men to stand upon in any triumph or show, but could not in any wise hurt and deface the same. This cost him forty or fifty pounds.'"—(Duff's *Printers*, p. 191.)

This is of great interest, and there is no doubt respecting the existence of these sheds, some even as early as 1500, but I believe that they were essentially of a temporary character, and that few of them remained to be abolished by the orders of Bishop Laud in 1631.

I have obtained my materials for this paper in many instances directly from titles of books, but my main authorities are the following bibliographers, for the results of whose valuable labours I wish to express my cordial thanks.

1. Mr. Gordon Duff, whose *Century of the English Book Trade* (*1905*), and *Westminster and London Printers, 1476–1535* (*1906*), have made clear and bright our paths through the intricacies of the early history of English printers.

2. Mr. Charles Welch has also given us much information on the same subject in his useful paper *St. Paul's Cathedral and its early literary associations*. (London and Middlesex Archæological Society, New Series, vol. i, pp. 74–114.)

3. Then we come to the definitive information of the Stationers' Registers, so fully and admirably illustrated by Mr. Arber.

4. The laborious and illuminating Cambridge Catalogue of Mr. Sayle.

5. Mr. J. G. Gray's admirable *Index to Hazlitt's Handbook and Bibliographical Collections.*

6. Henry R. Plomer. *A Dictionary of the Booksellers and Printers who were at work in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1641 to 1667.* London (Bibl. Soc.), 1907.

All these I have carefully consulted. I have thus commenced from the earliest times, and come down to the period when tradesmen's signs were abolished. In the latter part of this undertaking Mr. Arber's *Term Catalogues* have been of inestimable value. The publication of these three volumes opens up to us for the first time the English literature of the latter part of the seventeenth century and a few years of the eighteenth century, as its records have never been available before. It has been to me a delight to forage in these enlightening pages.

Mr. Hilton Price's collection of the Signs in St. Paul's Churchyard (not necessarily of booksellers), in the *London Topographical Society's Record* (vol. 3) has been of great use to me. Mr. Price united with his own researches the contents of Mr. H. Syer Cuming's *Old Traders' Signs in St. Paul's Churchyard* in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, 1883, pp. 241–254.

I must not forget to mention Mr. H. R. Plomer's *St. Paul's Churchyard and its Bookselling Tenants* (*The Library*, n.s., III, 261–70), for it contains some documents which are of the greatest help to the understanding of the history of this important locality. Mr. Plomer has thrown much light on the history of bibliography by his discovery of important documents. I have also been able to get together from some of the *Calendars of State Papers* a few particulars which illuminate the facts contained in the dry list of signs.

Mr. Duff mentions among the early printers who settled in St. Paul's two brothers, John Ruwe, who died in 1493, and Andrew Ruwe, who lived

until 1517. Wynkyn de Worde and Julian Notary both had stalls here in addition to their other shops, but Mr. Duff's researches are so well known that I need not enlarge upon them here.

Mr. Duff has told me that he believes he can fix the place of most of the houses he mentions, but I find it very difficult to do this in a large number of cases that I have registered, although Mr. Hilton Price has arranged many of the signs by the position described for them on the titles of books.

In the *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII* (vol. 14, part 2, p. 79) there is a list of tenants in arrears, dated 29 September, 1539, and in this list are the names of the following stationers of St. Paul's Churchyard: Henry Pepwell (Holy Trinity), William Bonhame (Red Lion), John Raynes, Ric Watkyns, Nic Syngleton, and Thomas Dockwrey. Mr. Duff mentions that the last-named of these was foreign agent to Henry Pepwell and afterwards first Warden of the Stationers' Company. In this same year Pepwell, accompanied by William Bonham and Henry Tab, was sent by Thomas Cromwell to St. Albans to inquire about an heretical book which had been issued from the press there.

In this paper, containing a list of tenants, "Mr. Polydore Virgill" is said to have been in arrear "for 4½ years' occupation of a tenement in St. Paul's Churchyard at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

In the same calendar (vol. 5, p. 102) there is a notice of a lease of a shop to Elizabeth Sutton, widow of Nicholas Sutton, dated 30 April, 1531, for sixty years at four marks a year. The lease is endorsed "surrendered and a new one taken for seventy years. (Humfrey Toyes' lease)."

"1531. 30 April. Lease by John Palmer, warden, and the College of petty canons of St. Paul's, London, to Elizabeth Sutton, widow of Nicholas Sutton stationer of London, of a shop in Paul's Churchyard in the parish

of St. Faith, between the shop held by John Clamphard, belonging to the bishop of London on the east, the mansion place held by Edward Gamlyon, belonging to the petty canons on the west and north, and Paul's yard on the south ; in which shop she now lives ; for 60 years at four marks a year."

In 1534, in the same collection, I find an interesting letter to "the Goodman Toy."

"1534. 13 May. Leonard Cox to 'the Goodman Toy at the sign of St. Nicholas in Powles Churchyard. I send you the paraphrase of Erasmus with the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus and my preface, made as you know but suddenly. I desire you to show it to Mr. Cromwell, to know his pleasure whether it shall be printed. Will if he please translate Erasmus on the Manner to Pray, or his Paraphrase of 1 and 2 Tim. I am also translating Erasmus on the bringing up of Children which I intend to dedicate to him soon after Whitsuntide." (Vol. 7, p. 252.)

Mr. Plomer sent me a copy of an interesting document relating to the sale of the house known by the name of the Three Pigeons (dated 20 October, 1656) which indicates its position in respect to other houses. Mr. Plomer points out that this is the same property as that referred to in the will of Johan Wolfe, widow of Reginald Wolfe. One of the shops mentioned was undoubtedly the Brazen Serpent.

In Mr. Arber's first list for 1553, he mentions fourteen signs and one stationer (Kingston) without a sign. No stall is mentioned.

These are The Bell (Toy), Bible (Jugge), Black Boy (Sutton), Brazen Serpent (Wolf), Cock (Turck), Hedgehog (Seres), Holy Ghost (Cawood), Lamb (Veale), Maiden's Head (Petit), Red Lion (Bonham), Rose (Wight), St. Michael (Lobley), Sun (Kitson), White Horse (Hester).

This list represents about half the trade in London at the time.

The number continued about the same for several years, but gradually increased in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1603 the last annual

list given by Mr. Arber contains twenty-eight names of stationers, and is as follows:—

Angel (Wise).
Ball (J. Newbery).
Bible (Potter).
Bishop's Head (Ponsonby).
Black Bear (Flasket).
Brazen Serpent (Dexter).
Crane (Busby, sen.).
Crown (Waterson).
Flower de Luce and Crown (Burre, Johnson).
Fox (Law).
Green Dragon (Hayes).
Gun (E. White, sen.).
Helmet (Chard).
Holy Ghost (Leake, sen.).
Holy Lamb (Knight).
Parrot (Aspley).
Queen's Arms (W. Norton, J. Norton, sen.).
Sun (Bankworth).
Tiger's Head (Hardy).
White Horse (Howell).
White Lion (T. Adams, F. Burton).
White Swan (Busby).
Gubbins (without sign).
Two stalls (at the great north door and west door).

"Stationers' Hall, and three other booksellers mentioned, W. Wright, sen., near the French School, —— Young, dwelling near the great north door, and Blount, over against the great north door."

The prominent position of St. Paul's Churchyard as the headquarters of the bookselling business is seen from the fact that of the early quartos of Shakespeare's plays and poems more than half issued from this place: Bonian and Walley (Spread Eagle) published *Troilus & Cressida*; Nath. Butter (Pide Bull) *King Lear;* J. Harrison (White Greyhound) *Venus & Adonis and Lucrece;* Thomas Heyes (Green Dragon) *Merchant of Venice;* Arthur Johnson (Flower de Leuse & Crown) *Merry Wives of Windsor;* Matthew Law (Fox) *Richard II & Richard III;* W. Leake (White Greyhound) *Passionate Pilgrim;* Edward White (Gun) *Titus Andronicus;* A. Wise (Angel) *Richard II, Richard III, I & II Henry IV,* and *Much Ado about Nothing.*

During many years St. Paul's Cathedral and the churchyard had been treated with great carelessness and much profanation—our literature is full of references to the subject. Then arose a reformer in the much-maligned

Bishop Laud. He set to work to clear away the houses and sheds abutting upon the Cathedral. And here I may refer to the interesting documents brought to light by Mr. Plomer.[1]

These contain the names of the Printer contributors to the Repair of St. Paul's Cathedral, and show the pressure brought to bear upon the tenants who did not contribute; list of condemned houses and shops; and a note on the warehouses of books in the vaults of the Cathedral. I have abstracted the following particulars from Mr. Plomer's paper.

I.—The names of the Master Printers of London with the sums contributed by some of them to the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral (Nov. xii. - 1630).

Felix Kingstone - - -	20 li.
Adam Islippe - - - -	20 li.
Thomas Purfoot - - -	6 li.
John Beale, blind and riche -	6 li.
John Dawson - - - -	15 li.
Thomas Harper - - - -	20 li.
Miles Flesher - - - -	6 li.
Robert Young - - - -	15 li.
John Legate - - - -	15 li.
George Miller - - - -	6 li.
Augustine Matthewes - - -	8 li.
Nicholas Oakes - - - -	15 li.
William Jones - - - -	40 li.
George Purslowe - - -	8 li.
Bernardo Alsope - - -	20 li.
Thomas Cotes - - - -	20 li.
Widdow Aldee - - - -	10 li.
Widdow Griffin - - - -	10 li.
Jo Haviland - - - -	10 li.

[William Stansby's name deleted and Richard Byshop's name written over.] Jo Norton he was p[ar]tener with Oakes . . yeares ending in October last.

(1) *S. Paul's Cathedral and its Bookselling Tenants*, by H. R. Plomer. *The Library*, N.S. III, 261-70.

It is on record that the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's were ordered on no account to renew the leases of two persons in S. Paul's churchyard who had refused to contribute.

II. List of Shops and Houses [condemned] :

1 upon the left hand a booksellers shop and a large house over it, wherein lives Edmund Weaver.

2 ... a shead adjoining to the library. (Parker's alehouse.)

3 ... booksellers shop (shead). (Luke Fawne.)

4 ... booksellers shop of an ordinary largenes. (Edward Bruister.)

5 a little hole next to him wherein one sells pins poyntes and walking staves.

6 booksellers shop (Nicolas Fussell) and over the shops 3, 4, 5, 6, dwelleth one of the petty canons, his name Mr. Jennings.

7 ... little bookseller's shop. (Jasper Emery.)

8 ... Tigers Head; over which 2 shops of number 7 and 8 dwelleth Henry Seile.

9 a small bookseller's shop. (Ambrose Ritherdon.)

10 a paper seller's shop ... over the shops 9 & 10 is the paper sellers house, his name is Edward Pidgeon

11 ... a scrivener named Matthew Billing whose dwelling house and shop are together.

12 ... Tiffin's barber shop

13 Bennet's bookbinders shop

14 Edward Boddington's clasp maker's shop. Over which shops of numbers 12, 13, 14 is the house of Edward Brewster whose shop was number the fourth.

15 John Rothwell's book binders shop.

16 George Greene's clasp maker's shop.

17 the dwelling house of the clarke of St. Fayth's parish, his name George Browne.

18 Kendall's Clasp makers house.

19 Kendall his shop and a rome or two over it ...

III. Booksellers using vaults under St. Paul's.

There are two vaults ... on the north side, imployed to propare uses.

1. The first contains two warehouses of Bookes imployed by Henry Seile and Luke Fawne ...

2. The 2nd vault containes 5 or 6 Warehouses of Bookes imployed by Mr. Heb, Mr. Thomason, Mr. Fussell, Mr. Martin, Mr. Bowler, Bookesellers, the rest of that vast room is used as a celler by Kendall a clasp maker. The entrance into this vault is in the corner over against St. Pauls Crosse and is rented by the parish of St. Faythes.

The names of the landlords of the shops and houses adjoyning the church of St. Paul upon the North side beginning at the great doore:

Mr. Bayley a gentleman landlord to Bruister's Howse. Billings house and and shop. Tiffins shop. Bennets shop. A clasp makers shop. Pidgeon's house and shop. Ritherdon's shop. Henry Seiles shop.

Mr. Nyghtingale one of the petty cannons, landlord to Bruister's shop.

Freeman a leatherseller landlord ...

Petty Cannons landlords to Henry Seiles howse. Mr. Jennings house. Ffawne's shop.

The Parish of St. Faithes landlord to the howses and shops from Bruister's house to St. Faithes church-doore.

A Knight in the County whose name I cannot learn is landlord to Weaver's fayre house and shop.

Pepys often mentions the Booksellers of St. Paul's Churchyard, and specially the one he patronised, Joseph Kirton, who suffered severely by the Great Fire, and died soon afterwards in October, 1667.

Nov. 2, 1660. Pepys bought a mass book of him for 12/– read it with pleasure to his wife who long ago was well acquainted with it.

Sept. 26, 1666. "I hear the great loss of books in St. Paul's churchyard, and at their Hall also, which they value at about £150,000; some booksellers being wholly undone, and among others, they say my poor Kirton."

Oct. 5, 1666. "Mr. Kirton is utterly undone, and made 2 or £3,000 worse than nothing from being worth 7 or £8,000. That the goods laid in the Churchyarde fired through the windows those in St. Fayth's Church, and those coming to the warehouses' doors fired them and burned all the books" . . . .

Joseph Kirton at the sign of "The King's Arms," died Nov. 11, 1667, and was buried in St. Faith's.

After the Fire the town was gradually rebuilt, and the booksellers came back to their old quarters in St. Paul's Churchyard.

It is generally supposed that after the Fire the booksellers were more equally divided over the whole of London. Of course this was so to a certain extent, but I find from the *Term Catalogues* that for many years St. Paul's Churchyard continued to be the chief headquarters of the trade. Many of the old signs were continued, and new ones added. We cannot be sure that the new shops bearing the old signs were built on the old sites. One curious point may be mentioned, which is that the booksellers continued to describe their shops by the old indications of position, such as "over against the little north door" or "the great north door" of a building that had been entirely destroyed.

Of signs in the eighteenth century two are of especial interest, viz., those of the Newberys (Bible and Sun) and the Rivingtons. The latter's Bible and Crown was, I suppose, the last of the booksellers' regular signs, because when the firm removed from St. Paul's Churchyard to Waterloo Place they took the sign with them, and it remained until the business was discontinued.

A quotation from Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, 1803, vol. 3, p. 157, shows that the booksellers' shops had almost died out with the eighteenth century:

"The churchyard of St. Paul's is inclosed by a very rich and extremely strong railing of iron; which appears likely to last as long as the church itself. A large solitary elm tree grows directly opposite the trunk-maker's door, in the north-east corner of the yard appropriated to the parish of St. Faith. Rivington's is a most respectable firm of booksellers, on the north side of St. Paul's church; and on the same side Newbery, for many years, issued shoals of little useful publications for children: a library which I well remember possessing when nearly 4,000 miles from England; and I date my first partiality for literature to have arisen from the *splendid bindings and beautiful wooden engravings* of Francis Newbery, whose son and namesake has since honourably acquired a very ample fortune, on the east

side of the churchyard, by the sale of Dr. James's Fever-powder, and other valuable patent medicines; whilst the widow of another Francis Newbery of the same family, has also acquired a handsome competence at the north-west corner of the churchyard by uniting the sale of patent medicines to that of a well-selected juvenile library. At this latter shop have the monthly labours of Sylvanus Urban been regularly published for the last thirty years. Johnson's is another large and long-established concern in books; and of late the publications of his neighbour Phillips have rivalled those of veterans in the trade. The rest of the houses, which are handsome and respectable, are shops for several jewellers, opticians (among whom the house of Dollond is pre-eminently to be named), upholsterers, and other trades."

I have compiled two lists in alphabetical order of (1) signs, (2) booksellers' names. The first of these is here printed with the explanation that it is merely provisional. There is authority for all the dates given, and in most cases the names of the successive proprietors of the shops with these signs are fairly complete. I have not, however, added dates for which I have not yet obtained authority in order to prove the succession which doubtless existed.

The list of booksellers' names is not sufficiently complete to be printed, but I hope to add what is necessary in due course.

Before ending this paper, I wish to set down a few stray notes for which I have not found a place before.

There are two classes of signs: (1.) Special signs which were also used as devices on the title pages of books. These being personal were usually taken with them by the booksellers when they removed. (2.) General signs. Being neither personal nor distinctive of a trade; these passed from one tenant to another even when the trade was changed. They were nothing more than a characteristic indication of a house, of use before the custom of numbering houses was introduced.

An alteration in the wording of signs was often adopted and very little attention was paid to adjectives. These were added or dropped with equal unconcern. Thus we have the use of Acorn, also Gilded Acorn and Golden Acorn; Anchor and Blue Anchor; Ball and Golden Ball; Bear

and Black Bear; Bible and Great Bible; Bible and Peacock, and Peacock and Bible; Gilded Key and Golden Key; Gilded Lion and Golden Lion; Greyhound, and White Greyhound.

A good number of printers and publishers were in the habit of leaving out the names of their signs in the description of themselves on the title pages of books. Apparently a few had no signs at all, but I am not quite clear as to this.

Besides being produced in St. Paul's Churchyard, books were destroyed there—Luther's works were burnt in 1526, and as late as 1620 "Popish books containing libels on Queen Elizabeth and her government" were burnt in St. Paul's Churchyard.

We know so little about the literary intercourse among men in the Elizabethan age that I wish I could find a description of the stocks of some of these booksellers we have been considering.

Did the customers who visited the shops of the booksellers in St. Paul's Churchyard see the new books and pamphlets lately issued in England, and also those from Italy and France?

Judging from the books which Shakespeare used for his plays a varied number must have passed through his hands, and we want to know if he could find those tools of his on the counters of the booksellers of St. Paul's Churchyard. Does the following, which I found in the *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII* (vol. 6, p. 337)—"Borrowed a Book in St. Paul's Churchyard for six or seven days"—throw any light on this point?

PROVISIONAL LIST OF SIGNS OF BOOKSELLERS IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

A.B.C.

Richard Faques or Faukes (removed from Maiden's Head, *q.v.*) 1521–30 (Duff's *Century*, p. 44).

ACORN, "west end of Paul's."

William Miller 1671–1685 (see *Golden Acorn*). William Miller's Widow, Mrs. Susanna Miller, at the "Acorn" 1695, described as "at the south-east corner of the yard near Watling Street, by Paul's chain."

ANCHOR AND BIBLE, "near the little north door."

Thomas Underhill, 1641–59.

ANGEL, "great north door."

John Perrin, 1580–92, Widow Perrin, 1593.
Andrew Wise, 1593–1603.
Thomas Clarke, 1604–7.
Nicholas Bourne, 1612.
Peter Paxton, 1627.
Edward Blackmore, 1618–35.
J. Cottrell, 1651.
Richard Royston, 1671–2 (Subsequently at Angel, Amen Corner).
Moses Pitt, 1673–81.
Cave Pulleyn, 1681.
Richard Cumberland, 1698.
Jeffery Wale, 1705.
M. Hawkins, 1709.
S. Austen, 1733.

ANGEL AND BIBLE.

R. Royston, 1671.
Stephen Austen, 1737.

ANGEL AND CROWN.

Thomas Flesher, 1677–84.
James Adamson, 1685–87.
Edward Castle, 1695.
Robert Knaplock, 1699–1700.
R. Clavel and R. Knaplock, 1705.

ARCHIMEDES.

1677, Sarah Nevill.

BALL, Ball Alley, Peter College Rents.

John Case, 1550– ("Baule," Duff).
John Newbery, 1594–1603.
John Parker, 1618.
John Teage, 1622.
Nicholas Fussell, 1627–50.
Samuel Gellibrand, 1650–66, 1669–75 (*see* Golden Ball).
W. Hunt, 1699.

BEAR, "near the little North door" (*see* Black Bear).

John Flasket, 1600.
Robert Allot, 1627–35.
Andrew Crooke, 1636–39.
William Grantham, 1646–75. (Nicholas Webb was for a time in partnership with Grantham).
Obadiah Blagrave, 1677–84.

BEAR AND STAR.

Obadiah Blagrave, 1687.

BELL.

Robert Toy, 1541–55.
Widow Toy, 1556–58.
George Bishop, 1582.
Thomas Adams, 1619.
Andrew Hebb, 1625–48.
John Bisse, 1649–53? (died July 6, 1653, Plomer's *Dictionary*).

John Martin, 1649–51.
John Martin and James Allestry, 1652–59.
John Martin, James Allestry and Thomas Dicas, 1660.
John Martyn (Printer to the Royal Society), 1670–77.
Benjamin Crayle, 1683.
John Jones, 1699.

BIBLE, "at the great north door of Paul's."

Richard Jugge, 1546–1577 (removed to Newgate Market?).
Miles Jennings, 1577–86.
Thomas Cadman, 1584–89.
Henry Haslop, 1586–91.
Joan Broome, widow of William Broome, 1590–1601.
George Potter, 1600–3.
J. H., 1604.
William Bladen, 1612 (Sayle).
Robert Wilson, 1614.
William Bladen, 1618–24 (Sayle).
Edward Brewster, 1627–35 (at the Bible on Fleet Bridge, 1637–47).
William Sheares, 1655.
Thomas Davies, 1657.
Theodore Sadler and Thomas Davies, 1660
Octavian Pulleyn the younger, 1664.
Thomas Fabian, 1676–84.

See Great Bible.

BIBLE AND ANCHOR.

Thomas Underhill, 1641–59 (Anchor and Bible).
Francis Tyton and Jane Underhill, 1660.
John Harding, 1675–8.

BIBLE AND BALL, "west end of Paul's."

James Holland, 1705–10.

BIBLE AND CROWN.

Charles Rivington, 1711–35.
F. C. & J. Rivington, 1811.

BIBLE AND HEART, west end.
Samuel Walsall, 1685.

BIBLE AND PEACOCK, west end (*see* Peacock and Bible).
Benjamin Crayle, 1684–89.

BIBLE AND ROSE, Ludgate Street, near the west end of St. Paul's.
Thomas Baker, 1708.

BIBLE AND SUN, No. 65 north side, one door west of Canon Alley.
John Newbery (afterwards Religious Tract Society), 1745–67.
T. Carnan and F. Newbery, junr., 1769.

John Newbery removed in 1745 from "The Bible and Crown neare Devereux Court without Temple Bar" to the Bible and Sun. The last advertisement from the former address appears in *The Penny London Post* July 24th, and the first from the new address in *The General Evening Post* August 6th, 1745—"The Bible and Sun, near the Chapter House in St. Paul's Churchyard."

Before coming to London John Newbery was connected with the Bible and Crown at Reading, which sign he continued in the Strand, but in removing to St. Paul's Churchyard he had to alter it to Bible and Sun, as there was already a Bible and Crown in the place.

After John Newbery's death in 1767, Francis Newbery, his nephew, went to 20, Ludgate Street, at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, to which the sign was removed.

"Griffith, Farran, Okeden and Welsh, successors to Newbery and Harris at the sign of the Bible and Sun, west corner of St. Paul's Churchyard," continued the business there till 1889, when they removed to Charing Cross Road.

In 1885 the house was pulled down and rebuilt; a panel was discovered over the fireplace in the shop with the inscription "Newbery's Medicinal Warehouse" and a list of a large number of different nostrums, including James's Powder.[1]

(1) Charles Welsh, "A bookseller of the last century," 1885.

BISHOP'S HEAD.

Unknown Stationer, 1553 (Duff).
Robert Calye,? 1551.
William Ponsonby, 1577–1602.
Mathew Lownes, 1607–1621.
George Latham, 1622–58.
Sam Thomson, 1659–1661.
J. Thompson, 1663.
Walter Kettilby, 1670–97.
Robert Knaplock, 1708–11.

BLACK BEAR, "near little north door" (*see* Bear, and Old Black Bear).

Thomas Woodcock, 1575–94.
John Flasket and Paul Linley succeeded Woodcock, 1595–1600 (?).
John Flasket, 1600–1607.
Edward Blount, 1608 (for a time in partnership with William Barrett).
Richard Chambers, 1618.
Robert Allot, 1627–35.
Andrew Crooke, 1633–39.
William Grantham, 1670–75.
Obadiah Blagrave, 1679–83.

BLACK BEAR AND STAR "opposite little North door."

Obadiah Blagrave, 1685–87.

BLACK BOY, "joining to the Middle North door" [little North Door].

Henry Sutton, 1552–62.
William Martyne, 1560 (Duff).
Henry Kirkham, 1569–99.

BLACK LION, South side.

1691, Library of a gentleman sold here.

BLACK RAVEN.

John Flasket and Paul Lynley took over the business of Thomas Woodcock in 1596. Plomer's *Library* n.s. *I.* (1900) 203. (*See above* Black Bear.)

BLACK SPREAD EAGLE, west door.

Giles Calvert, 1639–1664.

Elizabeth Calvert, 1664–66, widow of Giles Calvert.

Edward Calvert, 1670–74.

W. Abington, 1679, afterwards at Three Silkworms, Ludgate Street (*see* Spread Eagle).

BLAZING STAR.

Henry Carre, 1583–91.

Daniel Speed, 1616.

Edward Blackmore, 1620–1658 (died Sept. 8, 1658).

BLUE ANCHOR, west end.

Thomas Underhill, 1657.

T. Dawkes, 1679.

BOTTLE "near the great north door."

Jeremiah Hierons, 1656.

BRAZEN SERPENT.

Reyner, Reynold, or Reginald Wolfe, 1542–73. "From Henry VIII he purchased the chapel or charnel house in St. Paul's churchyard, which he cleared away and replaced by shops . . . One of his devices had a serpent on a rod as its subject." Duff's *Century*.

Joan Wolfe (Reynold's widow), 1573–76.

John Shepperd, 1576–77.

Richard Vernon, 1581.

Andrew Maunsell, 1584–90.

Robert Dexter, 1590–1603.

Edward Bishop, 1607.

George Latham.

Robert Dawlman, 1627–35.

R. Dawlman and Luke Fawne, 1635–8.

Luke Fawne and S. Gellibrand, 1640.

Samuel Gellibrand, 1643.

BULL'S HEAD or BULL HEAD.

Eleazer Edgar, 1608.
S. Macham, 1608–12.
Joyce Macham, widow, 1616.
Timothy Barlow, 1616–18.
William Garret, 1625.
John Michell, 1628–30.
Ambrose Ritherdon, 1630–32.

CASTLE AND LION.

Joseph Cranford, 1659–60.

CHRISTOPHER.

—— 1629.

COCK.

John Turcke, 1552–61. (Removed from the Rose in Paternoster Row), Duff's *Century*, p. 159.
Robert Redborne, before 1566.
Leonard Maylard, 1566–8.
Thomas Matthews, 1650.

CRANE.

Luke Harrison, 1559–77.
Toby Smith, 1580–83.
Robert Waldegrave, 1587–8.
Richard Oliffe or Olive, 1590–92.
William Leake, sen., 1593–97.
John Buzbie or Busby, sen., 1598–1603.
Walter Burre, 1604–1616.
Godfrey Emondson, 1622.
Nicholas Vavasour, partner with Emondson, 1622.
Francis Constable, 1625–34.
John Williams, 1639–1641.
Christopher Meredith, 1642–53.
Edward Brewster, 1661–1706.

CROSSE KEYES. "At Paul's Gate."
George Vincent, 1627–29.
Richard Thrale, 1630-50.
James Thrale (in partnership with Richard Thrale).
John Symmes, 1656–61.

CROWN, "at Cheap gate."
Simon Waterson, 1584–1623.
John Waterson, 1623–41 (he died Feb. 10, 1656).
John Wilcox, 1646–7.
Austin Rice ?
John Williams, 1652–77.
John Williams, Jun., 1678–84.
James Knapton, 1700–11.

CROWN AND GLOBE.
John Brown, 1663.

DOLPHIN, "between the two north doores."
Philip Briggs, 1655–72.
Samuel Buckley, 1700.

DOPLHIN AND CROWN, "west end."
Richard Wellington, 1690–1711.
Thomas Astley, after 1726.
John Jones, 1699.
James Young, 1709.

DUNCIAD.
R. Griffiths, 1750–53. Same sign in Paternoster Row, 1757.

EAGLE AND CHILD, next Watling Street.
Jasper Emery, 1619–41.
Thomas Thornicroft, 1663.

FEATHERS.
Nevil Simmons, 1672–74 (*see* Princes Arms).

FLOWER DE LUCE.

Walter Burre, 1597–1603.
Richard Bonian, 1611.
George Gibbs, 1614–46 (*see* Golden Flower de Luce).

FLOWER DE LUCE AND CROWN.

Arthur Johnson, 1600–3.
Francis Burton, 1606.
Richard Bonian, 1611.
(There was a Flower de Luce and Crown in Paternoster Row.)

FLYING HORSE.

R. Sollers, 1677.

FOUNTAIN.

Samuel Browne, 1639.
Matthew Keynton, 1654–59.

FOX, "near St. Augustine's Gate."

Matthew Law, 1595–1627.
James Upton, 1630.

GEORGE (*see* St. George).

Thomas Stirrop, 1576–98.
Henry Olney, 1595–1606.

GILDED ACORN, "near the little north door."

John Browne, 1652.
Nathaniel Heathcoat, 1656.
William Miller, 1661–94 (*see* Acorn).

GILDED KEY, "great north door of Paul's," 1606 (*see* Golden Key).

GILDED LION (*see* White Lion).

Philemon Stephens and Robert Milbourne, 1647–67.
Jonathan Robinson, 1671 (*see* Golden Lion).

GILDED LION AND CRANE, 1642. (Hilton Price.)

GILT CUP (near S. Austin's Gate).

John Bartlet, 1641, 1655 (*see* Golden Cup).

GLOBE, "west end of Paul's."
Simon Waterson, 1656–60.
Robert Walton, 1684–86.
J. Taylor, 1685–6.
Christopher Brown, 1685–1711.

GLOBE AND COMPASSES, "between the two north doors."
Robert Walton, 1664–78.

GOLDEN ACORN (*see* Gilded Acorn).

GOLDEN ANCHOR, "near the little north door."
J. Harrison, the younger, 1579.
William Larner, 1641 (near Paul's Chain).
William Miller, 1672.

GOLDEN BALL, "near St. Paul's School, east end." (Hilton Price.)
John Teage, 1620–21.
R. White, 1659.
Robert Pricke, 1677–85.
Edward Gellibrand, 1679.
S. Gellibrand, 1670–81.
J. Gellibrand, 1683.
(South side)?
Thomas Newborough, 1688–1706.
Maurice Atkins, 1707–11.
James Bull, 1744.
(*See* Ball).

GOLDEN BASS, "near the Pump."
Daniel Wright, Junior, 1732. (Hilton Price.)

GOLDEN BOAR'S HEAD.
Charles Webb, 1658–60.

GOLDEN COCKS.
B. Simmons, 1681.

GOLDEN CUP (near Austens Gate in the New Buildings).
John Bartlet, 1657 (*see* Gilt Cup).

GOLDEN DRAGON.
Richard Evets, 1694–1705.

GOLDEN FISH, "near West end."
William Brown, 1693. (Toy shop), he sold books.

GOLDEN FLOWER DE LUCE.
Thomas Bickerton, 1707.

GOLDEN HIND.
John Hind, 1576–83.

GOLDEN KEY, "near the great North door" (*see* Key).
Richard Woodroffe, 1615.
Thomas Johnson, 1657.

GOLDEN LION.
Philemon Stephens and Christopher Meredith, 1628–36.
Philemon Stephens, 1650–61.
Jonathan Robinson, 1673–1711.
(*See* Gilded Lion.)

GOLDEN SPREAD EAGLE.
Joshua Kirton, 1649.
(*See* Spread Eagle.)

GOLDEN VIOL.
J. Clarke, 1681–85.
J. Hare, 1700.

GOSHAWK IN THE SUN, "corner of Cheapside."
Thomas Gosson, 1579.

GRASSHOPPER.
Augustine Laughton, 1569–74.
Christopher Barker, 1575.
Robert Barker, 1640.

GREAT BIBLE, "at the great North door."

William Broome, 1590–91.
Henry Haslop, 1591.
Joan Broome, widow, 1591–1601.
George Potter, 1601–2.
(*See* Bible).

GREEN DRAGON.

Francis Coldock, 1566–91.
Thomas Heyes, 1600–3.
Francis Burton, 1613–18.
John Budge, 1621–23.
Thomas Alchorne, 1627–35.
Andrew Crooke, 1636–1666.
A. Crooke and J. Best, 1660.
Giles Widdows, 1670–75.
Margaret Widdows, widow of Giles, 1679.
Lodowick Lloyd, 1671.
Edward Evats, 1683–1705.
William Carter, 1706–9.

GREEN HILL, "west door of Paul's."

William Hill, 1548–9.

GREYHOUND.

William Leake, 1599–1602 (*see* White Grey Hound).
Ralph Mabb, 1610–14.
Robert Allott, 1626–35.
Thomas Allott and John Crook, 1639.
Robert Milbourne, 1628–35.
Edmund Weaver, 1638.
John Williams, 1640.
Thomas Cowley, 1640 (died in 1670).
John Crooke and Richard Serger, 1649

Nathaniel Webb and William Grantham, 1651.
Henry Eversden, 1655–59.
James Davis, 1660–62.
Joseph Nevill, 1672–73.

These dates are difficult to harmonize and Sayle says the bibliography of the sign of the Greyhound is obscure.

GUILDED ACORN (*see* Acorn; Gilded Acorn).

GUN, "little north door."
Edward White, 1577–1612.
E. White and William Millington, 1600.
E. White and N. Ling, 1604.
Sarah White, 1613.
John Grismond, 1618–36, Paul's Alley.
Nathaniel Ekins, 1641–60.
Joseph Cranford, 1661–64.
Henry Brome, 1669–81, "Ludgate Street at the west end of Paul's."
Joanna Brome, widow of H. Brome, 1681–83.
Charles Brome, 1684–1711.

HALF MOON, "near little north door."
George Calvert, 1652–82.
J. Calvert and R. Simpson, 1681. [?]
William Gilbert, 1672–75.
Joseph Watts, 1685.
Thomas Bennet, 1687–96 (Arber's T.C.).
Thomas Bennet, 1697–1705 (Gray).
Henry Clements, 1707–12.

HALF MOON AND STAR.
James Bonwicke.

HARP.
Henry Brome, 1657.
R. Simpson, 1682–85.
Ri. and Ralph Simpson, 1682–1705.

HAT AND STAR, "against the Pump, northeast end."

James Bonwicke, 1699–1704.

HEDGEHOG, "west end of Paul's churchyard."

William Seres, 1553–78.

Gregory Seton, 1580–81.

HELMET.

Humphrey Toy, 1550–1577 (died 16 Oct., 1577).

Thomas Chard, 1577–1603.

HEN AND CHICKENS.

Thomas Dicas, 1660.

HILL (*see* Green Hill).

HOLY GHOST.

John Cawood, 1553–94.

Gabriel Cawood, 1595–1601 (died before July 2, 1602, succeeded by W. Leake).

William Leake, 1602 (previously at the White Greyhound).

HOLY LAMB, "east end" (*see* Lamb).

Clement Knight, 1595–1624.

Thomas Knight, 1629–33.

John Cowper, 1638–9.

John Harrison, jun., 1654–56.

Thomas Rookes, 1661.

R. Chiswell, 1658.

HOLY TRINITY (*see* Trinity).

JONAS?

Eleazer Edgar, 1612 (Sayle).

JUDITH.

Henry Tab or Dabbe, 1548 (Duff).

KEY (*see* Golden Key).

Thomas Hacket, 1568.

Thomas Johnson, 1657–63.

KING AND BIBLE.

John Gellibrand and R. Sollers, 1680.

KING'S ARMS, "west end."
William Bonham, 1542.
William Norton, 1561.
Joyce Norton and Richard Whitaker, 1633.
Richard Whitaker, 1640–48.
Thomas Whitaker, 1648–9.
Joseph Kirton, 1653–67.
Nath. Ranew and Jo Robinson, 1670–71.
G. Wells, 1682.
R. Sollers, 1682.
N. Ranew, 1683.
Joshua Phillips, 1697.

KING'S ARMS AND BIBLE (*see* Queen's Arms).
R. Sollers, 1679–80.

KING'S HEAD.
Arthur Pepwell (Gray).
Thomas Norton, 1617.
Richard Whitaker, 1624–25.
Robert Bostock, 1629–55.
Joseph Cranford, 1658.
Timothy Garthwaite, 1663–64.
Samuel Carr, 1676–83.
Luke Meredith, 1684–5.
Richard Wilkin, 1697–1711.
Walter Kettilby, 1711.
William Parker, 1737–44.

KINGS' HEAD AND BIBLE.
Joseph Cranford (*see* Castle and Lion).

LAMB (east end of Pauls) (*see* Holy Lamb).
Abraham Veale, 1546–86.
Joseph Barber, 1638–58.
John Harrison, 1641–53?

John Harrison, jun., 1654–56.
Martha Harrison, 1649–57.
Thomas Rookes, 1658–66.

LAMB AND INK BOTTLE, "east end."
Thomas Rookes, 1666, apparently the same house as the previous entry.

LAMB AND RISING SUN.
Joseph Barber and John Allen, 1655.

LING "north west door." (Hilton Price.)
Nicholas Ling, 1595.

LOOKING GLASS AND THREE CROWNS.
E. Midwinter, 1732.

LOVE AND DEATH.
Richard Watkins, 1569–99.

LUCRECE, within the New Rents.
Leonard Axtell, 1557 (?).
Thomas Purfoote, 1546, 1561–79. Purfoote allowed Claudius Hollyband to advertise in 1575 that he was teaching in Poules Churchyarde at the sign of the *Lucrece* (Duff's *Century*, p. 125). Ben Jonson refers to Purfoote's sign in *Cynthia's Revels* (act v, sc. 2), "He makes a face like a stabbed Lucretia."

LUTE.
Samuel Clement, 1691.
Richard Wellington, 1695–97.
—— Salter, 1699.
J. King, 1700–3.

MAIDEN'S HEAD OR MAIDENHEAD.
Richard Faques, Faukes or Fax, 1509–11. (Removed to ABC.)
Thomas Petit, 1536–54.

MAIDENHEAD, "next door to Robert Toy at the Bell."
George Eversden, 1656–65.

MAIDENHEAD AND GREYHOUND.

George and Henry Eversden, 1661.

MAP OF THE WORLD.

Richard Wild, 1689.

MARIGOLD.

James Boler, 1628–34.

James Boler and Joane Greene, 1634.

James Boler and William Luggard, 1634.

Anne Boler, widow of James Boler, 1636–38.

Henry Boler, 1640.

Francis Eglesfield, 1637–74. (Marygold and Bible.)

MERMAID, at Paul's Gate, next to Cheapside.

John Rastell, 1525–26. Sub-tenants: William Bonham, John Heron, Thomas Kele, John Gowghe (Duff's *Century*).

Nicholas Ling, 1580–83.

MITRE.

John Starkey, 1658.

J. Latham, 1661.

OLD BLACK BEAR.

John Bullord, 1689–95.

(*See* Bear, and Black Bear.)

OUR LADY OF PITY.

Wynkyn de Worde, about 1509. Some of his books have a small cut of Our Lady of Pity in place of his usual device. (Duff's *Century*, p. 174.)

John Redman, about 1540. Moved to a shop in Paternoster Row with the sign of Our Lady of Pity, "perhaps the same as the one which had been earlier occupied by W. de Worde." (Duff's *Century*, p. 131.)

PAPER MILL, afterwards No. 51.

1762. Mr. Nicoll publisher of "Ha! Ha! Ha! or the Laugher's Companion to the Grand Exhibition of the Sign Painters." (Hilton Price.)

PARROT.

Andrew Maunsell, 1577–83.
John Oxenbridge, 1591–1600.
Felix Norton, 1600–1604.
William Apsley, 1632–38.
Luke Fawne, 1651.

PEACOCK (at the west end).

John Baker, 1653–66.
Robert Clavell, 1674–1707.

PEACOCK AND BIBLE, "west end."

Benjamin Crayle, 1687–8.

PHŒNIX, "near to the little North door."

Robert Tutchein, "in the New Rents," 1651. (Plomer.)
Joseph Cranford, 1653–55.
Henry Mortlock, 1660–1709.

PIED BULL, "near St. Austen's Gate."

Nathaniel Butter, 1607–34.
John Barnes, 1615?

PLOUGH.

Joseph Nevill, 1660–64.

PRINCES' ARMS.

Humphrey Moseley, 1630–61.
Samuel Moseley, 1659.
Anne Moseley (widow of Humphrey), 1661–64.
Nevill Simmons, 1671–79.
Samuel Smith, 1682–1707.
Benjamin Walford (with S. Smith), 1707–9.
William Innys, 1711.

PRINTING PRESS.

Samuel Speed, 1657–60.

QUEEN'S ARMS, "near the little north door."

William Norton, 1571–1593 (*see* King's Arms, 1561–70).

J. Norton, Sen., and Bonham Norton, 1594–1603.

Anthony Williamson, 1659.

Samuel Browne, 1661–65 (on his return from the Hague). (In partnership with John de l'Ecluse he issued several French books. Plomer's *Dictionary*.)

RED BULL.

—— 1562.

RED DRAGON, "west end of Paul's Churchyard."

Edward Aggas, 1576–1602.

RED LION.

William Bonham, 1551–57.

Henry Bonwicke, 1677–1695.

James Bonwicke, 1700–1711.

Rebecca Bonwicke (with James).

RISING SUN.

John Allen, 1654–61 (*see* Plomer, p. 149).

RISING SUN AND SEVEN STARS, "between the two north doors." (Hilton Price.)

R. Moon, 1655 (*see* Seven Stars).

ROSE, "great north door." (Hilton Price.)

John Wight, 1553–93.

Thomas Wight, 1595–7.

Henry Fetherstone, 1614–17.

Octavian Pulleyn, 1636.

George Thomason and Octavian Pulleyn, 1639–43.

M. Keinton, George Thomason and Octavian Pulleyn, 1643–66.

ROSE, "west end of Paul's" (Ludgate Street corner of St. Paul's Churchyard).

Spencer Hickman, 1670–72.

Richard Clark, 1671.

Elizabeth Hurlock, 1675 (widow of Benjamin Hurlock, whose shop was over against St. Magnus Church, near London Bridge).

H. Faithorne and J. Kersey, 1681–84.

John Wyat, 1698–1704.

Jonah or Jonas Bowyer, 1705–1721.

T. Astley, 1730–37.

ROSE AND CROWN.

Bogue, one of those suspected of publishing Martin Marprelate's Tracts.

George Thomason, 1647–60 (*see* Rose).

Henry Thomason, 1663–7.

James Allestry, 1664–66, 1669–70. (During the rebuilding of St. Paul's he moved to Duck Lane. He died Nov. 3, 1670. Plomer's *Dictionary*.)

Robert Chiswell, 1681.

Richard Chiswell, 1694 (died in 1711).

John Wyatt, 1697.

Thomas Leigh and D. Midwinter, 1704–11.

William Carter, 1709.

Benjamin Cowse, 1713–21.

ST. ANNE.

Joyce Pelgrim, 1506 (Duff's *Century*, p. 118).

ST. AUGUSTINE.

Unknown Stationer [1520] (*Duff*).

Hugh Singleton, ab. 1548 (moved to the Double Hood in Thames Street in 1553, *Duff*).

ST. GEORGE (*see* George).

John Reynes, 1527–1542.

William Riddell, 1548?

ST. JOHN BAPTIST, within Paul's chain.

? John Bale (Bishop of Ossory), 1551.

ST. KATHERINE.

Philippus de Couvelance, 1515 (at the sign of St. Katherine or the Trinity), *see* Duff's *Printers*, p. 198.

ST. MARK (at the west door).

Julian Notary, 1515, changed his sign to The Three Kings in 1518 (Duff).

ST. MICHAEL.

Michael Lobley, 1539–65.

ST. NICHOLAS.

Nicholas Lecomte, 1494-98 (Duff's *Century*, p. 90).

John Toye, 1531–34 (d. 1535), *qy.* married Elizabeth, widow of Nicholas Sutton. (Duff's *Century*, p. 158.)

ST. PETER, "west end of St. Paul's."

Allen Banks, 1672–73.

SEVEN STARS, "near great north doore."

Richard Moon, 1653–55.

Daniel White, 1659–60.

J. Phillips, 1680–85.

SHIP ("near St. Augustine's Gate").

Thomas Butter, 1576–90.

Joan Butter, Widow, 1590.

John Baker, 1653 (died Nov. 16).

John Crooke, 1640–66.

Benjamin Tooke, 1670–86.

Thomas Templer, 1685.

John Taylor, 1706.

William Taylor, 1711.

SPREAD EAGLE, "next the great school" (*see* Golden Spread Eagle).

Walter Lynne, 1548–50.

John Gybken, 1551.

Richard Bonian and H. Walley, 1609.

STAG'S HEAD (near St. Gregory's Church).

Robert Clavell, 1658–60. In 1665 Clavell was at the Stag's Head, in Ivy Lane, and in 1674 he settled at the Peacock, at the west end of St. Paul's church.

STAR, "at the west door of S. Paul's."
Thomas Raynold, 1549–52.
Roger Madeley, 1553.
Richard Redmer, 1615.
Edward Brewster, 1621–24.
Simon Miller, 1653–84.
Thomas Newborough, 1686.
Luke Meredith, 1694–1700.
Philip Monckton.

SUN, "east end."
Anthony Kitson, 1553–1593.
Richard Bankworth, 1594–1605.
John Rothwell, 1628.
Henry Warton and John Rothwell, 1638.
John Partridge, 1644.
Thomas Pierrepoint, 1651–8.
Thomas Thornicroft, 1671–2.
George Wells, 1683–4.

SUN AND FOUNTAIN.
John Rothwell, 1652 ?

SWAN (*see* White Swan).
John King, 1555–62.
Garat, Garrat or Gerard Dewes, 1564–87.
Cuthbert Busby, 1603–6.
Elizabeth, widow of C. Busby, 1607–9.
William Welby, 1612–13.
Samuel Man, 1613–40.
Edward Man, 1665 (successor of Samuel Man).
S. Clement, 1691.
W. Keblewhite, 1697.

THREE BIBLES.
Thomas Brewster, 1649–64.
A. Brewster, 1666 (Plomer's *Dictionary*).

John Crump, 1670–82.

Edmund Mory, 1699.

THREE GOLDEN COCKS, west end of St. Paul's.

Nevil Simmons, 1680–81.

THREE CROWNS, "south side."

Daniel Midwinter, 1708–1723.

Edward Midwinter, 1732. (Three Crowns and Looking Glass.)

THREE FLOWER DE LUCES, Paul's Alley near St. Gregory's Church.

Richard Fleming, 1619.

H. Hatley, 1683.

J. Wilford, 1730–37.

THREE GILT CUPS, "near the west end."

Henry Fletcher, 1656–1661.

THREE GOLDEN COCKS, "west end."

B. Simmons, 1681–84.

N. Simmons, 1681–83.

THREE HALF MOONS, 1689, Library of Thomas Chambers sold here.

THREE HEARTS, "near west end."

Austin Rice, 1656.

John Daniel, 1663 (only known from imprint on *Love à la Mode.*) (Plomer's *Dictionary.*)

THREE KINGS, "besyde ye weste dore by my lordes paleys."

Julian Notary, 1510 (shed), 1518 (house.)[1]

Richard Collins, 1633–5 (Gray).

Humphrey Mosley, or Moseley, 1634–36.

THREE LILIES.

Richard Day (1578).

(1) Translation of imprint of *Sermones Discipuli* by John Herolt—"These are to sold (where they have been printed), at London in the suburb of Temple Bar near the porch of St. Clement in the house of Julian Notary, printer and bookseller, carrying on business under the sign of the Three Kings. And they will also be found for sale in St. Paul's Churchyard at the same man's little shop (cellula) from which also hangs the same sign of the Three Kings." Duff's *Printers*, p. 143.

THREE PIGEONS.

William Barret, 1614–17 (Sayle).

John Parker (1620–24). He took over Barret's copyrights (Plomer's *Dictionary*).

Henry Fetherston, 1648, in partnership with Parker, who died July 20, 1648.

Humphry Robinson (died Nov. 13, 1670).

John Baker, 1670–85.

THREE TROUTS.

Ri. Simpson, 1692.

TIGER'S HEAD.

Christopher Barker, 1576–77 (Barker's Tiger's Head, Paternoster Row, 1578).

Toby Cooke, 1579–99.

John Hardy, 1595–1603.

William Apsley, 1598–1602.

Samuel Masham and Matthew Cooke, 1605–7.

Laurence Lisle, 1614–18.

Henry Seile, 1619–41. (When Seile was displaced he carried his sign to Fleet Street, over against St. Dunstan's Church.)

TIME (West end).

William Wood, 1598–1602.

Joyce Masham, widow, 1615–26.

TREE, "West end of Paul's."

Richard Day, 1579–80.

TRINITY.

Henry Jacobi (died at Oxford, 1514) and Joyce Pelgrim, 1500–1508.

Francis Byrckman ? 1512.

William Bretton ?

Philippus de Couvelance, 1515 (*see* St. Katherine).

Henry Pepwell, 1518–1539.

(*See* articles "The Booksellers at the Sign of the Trinity" by E. Gordon Duff in *Bibliographica*, vol., I., 1895, pp. 93, 175, 499.)

TRUNK.

Caleb Swinock, 1684.

UNICORN, "West end."

William Roybould, 1651–60.
Abel Swalle, 1665–97.
Timothy Child, 1711.

WHITE GREYHOUND.

John Harrison the eldest, 1559–98.
William Leake, sen., 1598–1602.
John Harrison the younger. (Plomer, *Library*, I., 204.)

WHITE HART, "west end."

Enoch Wyer, 1677.
Timothy Childe, 1698–1718.
J. Nicks, 1723.

WHITE HORSE, "near little North door."

Andrew Hester, 1551. (He died 1557.)
William Williamson, 1571–74.
William Young, 1596 (in Canon Lane, near the great north door—in succession to R. Waldegrave) (Sayle).
Ralph Howell, *alias* Matthew, 1600–03.
Arthur Johnson, 1605–10.
Joshua Kirton, 1638–40.
Thomas Warren, 1641.
Thomas Matthews, 1651–57.
William Nott, 1659?
Samuel Thompson, 1663?

WHITE LION (*see* Gilded Lion).

Thomas Adams, 1591–1603.
Francis Burton, 1603.
Francis Constable, 1615–24.
Anthony Upphill, 1626.

Charles Green, 1637.
Richard Lowndes, 1653.
Philemon Stephens, 1654.
John Dawson (?).

WHITE LION AND BALL.

Samuel Browne, 1641–43, removed to the Hague, 1643–60.

WHITE SWAN, "South side."

Ralph Jackson, 1589–1601.
Widow Jackson, 1602.
Cuthbert Burby, succeeded Jackson, April, 1602.
William Keblewhite, 1702.
R. Billing, 1703.
Thomas Atkinson, 1704.

See Swan.

WINDMILL.

Eleazer Edgar, 1609.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

JOURNAL OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION.

October, 1907, to March, 1908.

OCTOBER MEETING.

On Monday, October 21st, the President, Mr. Redgrave, in the Chair, Mr. Falconer Madan read a paper on *The Oxford Press during the Civil War*, of which he kindly supplied the following summary:

SUMMARY.—The importance of the Oxford Press in the Civil War is due to that city being the chief residence of the King, his Court, his chief officers of State, his Law Courts and Royal Mint, and the headquarters of his Army, from 1642 till the capitulation of the city in 1646. The great bulk of the Proclamations, Messages, Declarations, and the like, as well of the Royalist pamphlets, were issued there, and the invaluable aid of the collection of Civil War Tracts made by Thomason[1] (who dated every pamphlet and paper he received) enables us to set in strict chronological order almost every product of the press, so that we can watch each change and eddy of public opinion, almost from day to day.

From 1642 to 1646 there were only two printers and publishers in Oxford, namely, Leonard Lichfield and Henry Hall, and one publisher and

(1) Since this paper was read the Trustees of the British Museum have published Thomason's own Catalogue of his Tracts, with a preface by Mr. G. K. Fortescue.

bookseller who was not a printer, William Webbe—all, it will be observed, with alliterative names.

The most important fact during these years is undoubtedly the number of London issues of books with counterfeit Oxford imprints. In the first month or two of the war, both parliamentary and royalist imprints at London might safely be used, but soon royalist printers in the metropolis found it wiser to pretend that their pamphlets were received from Oxford, and after a Parliamentary Ordinance of November 18th, 1643, even this was unsafe, and they fell back on "Printed in the year . . ." The first counterfeit was published on November 9th, 1642, and a palmary example of the course of procedure is to be found in the case of *The Humble Desires and Propositions of the Lords and Commons . . . with His Majesty's Gracious Answer thereunto*—which was a neutral piece, since it represented both sides. Accordingly after (*a*) the first genuine Oxford issue on February 4th, $164\frac{2}{3}$, we find (*b*) the London edition issued under an Ordinance of Parliament by John Wright (*c*) Wright's edition with a counterfeit Oxford imprint, to catch royalists (*d*) a formal royalist London edition "by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty," as well as two other editions. In 1642, out of 191 Oxford imprints no less than 58 are counterfeit; in 1643, 41 out of 238; in 1644, 24 out of 145. From March 25th to April 17th, 1644, there are as many counterfeits published as there are genuine imprints. But the *Chart of Oxford Printing* issued by the Bibliographical Society in 1904 hardly needs any alteration, since a large number of new Oxford books have been found in the interval, leaving the totals of genuine issues nearly as there depicted.

Six incidents are of general interest in this period, independently of the counterfeits mentioned above.

(1.) The inaccurracy of really contemporary evidence is well shown in the case of a London forgery bearing the arms of the University which was burnt on a gibbet at Carfax, on January 14th, $164\frac{2}{3}$. Anthony Wood, Sir John Birkenhead, and Thomason are all wrong as to the title of the offending piece.

(2.) "A Proclamation to give Assurance unto all His Majesties Subjects in the Islands and Continent of America, of His Majesties Royall Care over them, and to preserve them in their due Obedience" was issued at Oxford on November 24th, 1643, but seems to have escaped American bibliographies. It was in answer to an Ordinance of Parliament, but while the Ordinance was reprinted in Husband's *Collection*, the Proclamation does not seem to be mentioned in any published book (so far as the lecturer was aware).

(3.) *Certain Disquisitions*, written by John Barwick and other Cambridge divines, a powerful answer to the Solemn League and Covenant, has been believed to have been first published in London in April, 1644; but all accounts state that this first issue was seized and burnt, with the exception of a few copies, none of which have survived, but from one of which an Oxford reprint was issued soon after. It turns out that the so-called Oxford reprint *is* the London edition, which bore a counterfeit Oxford imprint and was *not* seized or burnt!

(4.) The fire at Oxford, which began on Sunday, October 6th, 1644, was a serious one, though the London report that "many of the most famousest Colledges" were burnt down was a wild exaggeration. It swept across the houses from what is now George Street to Pembroke College, and in its passage destroyed Leonard Lichfield's Printing Office in Queen Street. But as the fire burnt slowly there was time to remove much of the contents of the office, both stores of printed sheets and presses, with their type and ornaments, so that the actual disturbance of the Press was less than would be expected, while Henry Hall's office was not touched. It nearly destroyed, however, the Editio Princeps of St. Barnabas' Epistle in Greek, of which only one imperfect copy survives, which had been thrown aside in consequence of a mis-printed sheet.

(5.) Astrology was fairly on its trial when Sir George Wharton, the King's astrologer, consented to forecast the fateful expedition of the King from Oxford to the North, which began on May 7th, 1645. A fortnight after that date the prediction was published. Mercury, Saturn, Venus and

Jupiter were found to be strongly in the King's favour, Mars and the Sun weakly on the same side, and the only "debilitated" body was the Moon, which fortunately represented the multitude of rebels. So it was prophesied that the general direction of the King's operations would be "northerly" (which was the only direction in which he could move), and that the army would be "unexpectedly victorious and successful." On June 14th came the battle of Naseby, the final blow to the Royalist cause!

(6.) The great Royalist paper was the *Mercurius Aulicus*, which began on January 1st, $164\frac{2}{3}$. Its able editors were Sir John Birkenhead and (for weeks 31–39) Dr. Peter Heylyn, who kept up a perpetual running fire on the mis-deeds and mis-statements of the Parliamentary army. From eight to sixteen pages were issued every week, until a semi-paralysis struck it, a few months after the great defeat of Marston Moor, and November 23rd, 1644, is the last date of its unbroken issue. But bibliographers have fought shy of this periodical because no complete set of it seemed to be known. When it resumed publication early in January, $164\frac{4}{5}$, its editor was so anxious to avoid the taunts of its enemy and detractor, *Mercurius Britannicus*, that he falsified the paging, so that its rivals could not be *sure* that the paper had really suffered an eclipse. And this policy was pursued whenever it was thought desirable to omit a week or more, the very signatures, as well as paging, being altered.

As a result of a collation of the only two perfect copies of the paper at present known (that in the British Museum and that in Corpus Christi College at Oxford, but there may be others), the following scheme, which may be taken as the first bibliographical description of the chief newspaper on the King's side, will have some interest for collectors.

A discussion followed Mr. Madan's paper, in which the President, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Fortescue, and Mr. Plomer took part. Mr. Madan having briefly replied, the thanks of the meeting were offered him by acclamation.

A DESCRIPTION OF A COMPLETE SET OF *MERCURIUS AULICUS.*

Mercurius Aulicus was issued as a newspaper in small quarto form.

1.—1643. The first fifty-two numbers present little difficulty. The first is for January 1–7, $164\frac{2}{3}$, and was issued no doubt on Sunday, January 8th. All the succeeding numbers bore the number of the week, and were similarly issued on Sunday, the fifty-second coming out on Sunday, December 31st, 1643. Except the first, tenth, and twenty-fifth, which contained only eight pages, each number contained either twelve or sixteen pages, fifteen containing the lesser quantity. With No. 3 was issued a supplement of eight pages, containing an account of Hopton's Victory in the South-West, which is included in the pagination and signatures. After page 210 a hundred numbers are omitted in the pagination. The 28th week is called the 27th by accident. Of the 40th week there are two issues: the genuine one called "the fortieth week," and a spurious one ("the fourtieth week"), which is a Parliamentarian issue intended to trap unwary Royalists. The latter was issued in London, probably just before the genuine number was due to arrive. Subject to these disturbances the collation is pages 1–750, signatures A–Z, Aa–Zz, Aaa–Zzz, Aaaa–Zzzz, Aaaaa–Kkkkk, in fours or twos.

2.—1644. The issues now no longer bear the number of the week, but only the date; it will be convenient, however, to continue the numbering within brackets. Nos. (53)–(99) were issued, presumably on Sundays, from Sunday, January 7th, to Sunday, November 24th, but only eight have sixteen pages, twenty-one have twelve pages, and the rest eight only. The collation is, pages 751–1274, signatures a–z, aa–zz, aaa–zzz, aaaa–gggg, in fours and twos.

3.—1645. In this year the series is often broken, and paging and signatures falsified to give the impression of there being no gaps. As in 1644 there is no consecutive numbering, but the dates of each

number are from Sunday to Sunday, taking eight days instead of seven. Thus No. (100) is December 29–January 5; No. (101) is January 5–12; (102), January 12–19, etc.

The following are the nineteen numbers of this year, the date assigned being that of the last day mentioned, a Sunday :—

		Sign.	*Pages.*
(100)	Jan. 5, $164\frac{4}{5}$	A^4	1321–8.
(101)	Jan. 12 —	$B^4\ C^2$	1329–40.
(102)	Jan. 19 —	D^4	1341–48.
	(Gap of one week).		
(103)	Feb. 2, $164\frac{4}{5}$	F^4	1357–64.
(104)	Feb. 9 —	$G^4\ H^2$	1365–76.
(105)	Feb. 16 —	I^4	1377–84.
	(Gap of one week).		
(106)	Mar. 2, $164\frac{4}{5}$	$K^4\ L^2$	1385–96.
(107)	Mar. 9 —	$M^4\ N^4$	1397–1409, "1500," "1501," "1502."
	(Gap of one week).		
(108)	Mar. 23, $164\frac{4}{5}$	P^4	1511–18.
(109)	Mar. 30, 1645	Q^4	1519–26.
	(Gap of one week).		
(110)	April 13, 1645	S^4	1535–42.
(111)	April 20 —	$T^4\ V^2$	1543–54.
(112)	April 27 —	$X^4\ Y^2$	1555–66.
(113)	May 4 —	Z^4	1567–74.
(114)	May 11 —	$Aa^4\ Bb^2$	1575–86.
	(Gap of three weeks).		
(115)	June 8, 1645	$Ee^4\ Ff^4\ Gg^2$	1603–20.
	(This large number embraces May 25–June 8).		
	(Gap of five weeks following the defeat of Naseby).		
(116)	July 20, 1645	$Nn^4\ Oo^2$	1661–72
	(Gap of three weeks).		
(117)	Aug. 17, 1645	$Ss^4\ Tt^2$	1697–1708.
	(Gap of two weeks).		
(118)	Sept. 7, 1645	$Yy^4\ Zz^2$	1725–36.
	(The last number).		

NOVEMBER MEETING.

The second Monthly Meeting of the Session was held at 20, Hanover Square, on Monday, November 18th, at 5 p.m., the President, Mr. Redgrave, in the Chair. Mr. J. P. Gilson read a Paper on *The Library of Henry Savile*, printed in full in the present volume, with the catalogue of the library.

DECEMBER MEETING.

On Monday, December 16th, the President, Mr. Redgrave, in the Chair, Mr. Gordon Duff read a paper on *English Fifteenth Century Broadsides*, also printed in full.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Previous to the Annual Meeting the following Annual Report and Balance Sheet were circulated among Members by means of the *News-Sheet*:—

(1.) During the year 1907 the Bibliographical Society has enjoyed its usual prosperity. New Members have been forthcoming to fill the few vacancies caused by resignations, and as far as is known not a single Member has been lost by death.

(2.) Volume VIII of the Society's *Transactions* was issued to Members in November, and Mr. Plomer's *Dictionary of the Booksellers and Printers at work from 1641 to 1667* is now all in type, and nearly ready for distribution. With it will be sent out a *Bibliography of Sir Isaac Newton*, prepared by Mr. G. J. Gray, already known to Members of the Society by his paper on William Pickering, his Bibliography of Christopher Smart, and his Monograph on the *Earlier Cambridge Stationers and Bookbinders and the First Cambridge Printer*. The Bibliography of Newton ranges in size and form with the Society's *Transactions*, and the copies have been acquired at a price which sufficiently proved that neither Mr. Gray, nor his publishers, Messrs. Bowes and Bowes, were actuated by any desire for profit in proposing the arrangement.

(3.) The following four books will probably be completed during the present year: Mr. Campbell Dodgson's illustrated monograph on *Hans Weiditz;* Volume IX of the Society's *Transactions*; another Part of the *Hand Lists of English Printers*, for which materials are being provided by Mr. Gordon Duff; and Mr. Seymour de Ricci's *Census of Caxtons*. It will probably be possible to issue three of these books in return for the subscription for 1908, while the fourth may have to be held over for the next year. For issue in 1909 it is hoped that one or both of two other books now in preparation may be completed, (i) Mr. Esdaile's *List of Early Novels and Romances*, and (ii) *A Dictionary of the English Book-trade from 1557 to 1640*, the period intermediate between those covered by Mr. Duff's *Century* (1457–1557), and the work by Mr. Plomer now nearly ready for issue. At the request of the Council the Editorship has kindly been undertaken by Mr. R. B. McKerrow, who has enlisted the help of several workers, and the preparation of copy has already begun. The period to be covered, however, is long and difficult, and neither the size of the work nor the date of its completion can at present be fixed.

(4.) For several years past the Council have drawn attention in their Reports to the cramped condition of the Society's Library, and very few books have been bought, because there has been nowhere to place them. While reluctant to move the Library from the Society's headquarters, the Council consider that this step can no longer be avoided if the Library is to be of any real use. By the kindness of the Council and Director of the London School of Economics, our books are in future to be housed in the Library of the School (a minute's walk from the Law Courts), where Members will be allowed to consult them, and by application through the Hon. Secretary to have them sent to them at their homes. As soon as the transfer of the books has been completed, and they have been checked and arranged, notice will be given in the *News-Sheet*.

BALANCE SHEET.—1st January, 1907, to 31st December, 1907, inclusive.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1906...	290	14	1	Printing and Distribution ...	455	13	1
Entrance Fees	12	12	0	Illustrations	0	11	6
Life Subscription	12	12	0	Insurance of Stock of Publications	2	7	3
Subscriptions for 1906 ...	3	3	0	Copying and Researches ...	39	8	0
British Subscriptions for 1907	206	17	0	Vote for Library	5	9	0
United States Entrance Fees and Subscriptions, 1907 ...	73	19	0	Rent	25	0	0
Foreign Subscriptions for 1907	28	7	0	Expenses of Meetings ...	8	18	0
Subscriptions for 1908 ...	12	12	0	Hon. Secretary's Expenses ...	4	4	0
Sale of Publications	18	4	6	Assistance to Hon. Secretary	8	3	0
Interest on Investments ...	10	18	8	Hon. U.S. Secretary's Expenses	1	1	0
				Hon. Treasurer's Expenses ...	2	3	6
				Bank Charges	0	0	9
				Balance	117	0	2
	£669	19	3		£669	19	3

ROBERT E. GRAVES, *Hon. Treasurer.*

I have compared the above with the Pass Book and Vouchers and find it correct.

4th January, 1908.

ALEX^R. NEALE,
Auditor.

Assets.	£	s.	d.	Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
£300 2½% Consols Bonds @ 84	252	0	0	Estimated Liability for 28 Life Members	294	0	0
£100 4% N.S.W. Bond ...	100	0	0	Estimated cost of completing books for the year and Miscellaneous Printing ...	105	0	0
Stock of Publications ...	300	0	0				
Balance of Account for 1907	117	0	2				
Subscriptions in arrear ...	11	11	0				

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at 20, Hanover Square, on Monday, January 20th, at 5 p.m., the President, Mr. Redgrave, in the Chair.

The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet was moved from the Chair, supported by Dr. Copinger, and carried unanimously.

Sir Thomas Brooke was elected a Vice-President of the Society, and the following gentlemen Members of Council for the ensuing year: Mr. A. J. Butler, Sir Ernest Clarke, Mr. Lionel Cust, Mr. Cyril Davenport,

Mr. W. W. Greg, Dr. Wickham Legg, Mr. R. B. McKerrow, Mr. A. W. K. Miller, Dr. J. F. Payne, Mr. Frank Sidgwick, Mr. H. R. Tedder, Mr. H. B. Wheatley.

On the motion of Dr. Legg, seconded by Mr. Wheatley, the President and other Officers of the Society were re-elected for the ensuing year.

In returning thanks on behalf of himself and his colleagues, the President alluded to some of the notable events during the past year, and called attention to the ever increasing value attached to certain of the monuments of English literature. The prices paid for these books, chiefly for libraries across the Atlantic, lead to the fear that the time may come when it will be necessary to visit America in order to consult many of the scarcer works of the great authors. In some respects, the excellence of the fac-similes now produced of famous books will compensate for the rarity of the originals.

While speaking of fac-similes, reference was made to the number and importance of the works produced by societies formed specially for the reproduction of specimens of the types of the early printers. Among the Societies of this character, the Gesellschaft für Typenkunde des XV^ten^ Jahrhunderts had been inaugurated during 1907, and in the previous year the Graphische Gesellschaft had been founded. There were also the numerous and admirable reproductions of the works of the first printers included in Herr Burger's *Deutsche und Italienische Inkunabeln;* the valuable examples comprised in the publications of the Type Fac-simile Society, Mr. Gordon Duff's *Fac-similes of Early English Printing;* certain of M. Claudin's reproductions of Early French Typography, the Woolley Photographs, and many other series which would occur to them. These together constituted a very wonderful collection, with Dr. Haebler's *Typenrepertorium* as a key to it.

Mention was made of the activity displayed in the provision of new reading rooms, with special reference to the new room at the Bodleian and the re-opening of the reading room at the British Museum.

Bibliographers did not support very adequately, he feared, the periodicals already provided for them, nevertheless, so he understood, a new magazine entitled *The Bibliophile* was to appear next month, under the editorship of Mr. Clegg, one of their Members, to whom he heartily wished success.

After the President's address a vote of thanks to the Officers and Readers of papers for their services during the last year was proposed by Mr. Steele and carried by acclamation.

JANUARY MEETING.

After the Annual Meeting, Mr. Lionel Cust read a short paper on *The Portraits of Shakespeare*, mainly arising out of the essay on the subject contributed to Vol. X of Mr. A. H. Bullen's "Stratford Town" Shakespeare by Mr. M. H. Spielmann.

As regards the bust of Shakespeare in Stratford Church, Mr. Cust remarked that little is known of its history beyond the fact that it was in existence at the time of the publication of the first Folio, as is testified by the verses of Leonard Digges, and that in 1653 Sir William Dugdale noted in his diary: "Shakespeares and John Combes Monum^{ts} at Stratford sup^{r} Avon made by one Gerard Johnson." Though Dugdale was thus interested in the bust there is no reason to accept the engraving of it in his *History of Warwickshire* (1656) as proving that the monument differed structurally in his day from its present form. The materials for the *History of Warwickshire* were mainly collected by Sir Simon Arthur, and drawn by him, his son, and their agents. It is probable that the engraving of the bust was made from a rough sketch, and there is no reason to doubt that it was set up in its present form between 1616 and 1623. Its maker, Garret Johnson, or Gerard Jansen, of Southwarke, came to England from the Netherlands in 1567, the year of the Alvan persecution. In a Return of Strangers in 1593, he is entered as a "tombe-maker," living in the parish of S. Thomas the Apostle, at Southwark,

and it appears from the household accounts of Belvoir Castle that he and a Nicholas Johnson (probably his son) made tombs for some of the Earls of Rutland, one of whom employed Shakespeare to design his *impresa.*

As regards the line engraving by Martin Droeshout, it may be assumed that he was one of the working engravers employed by publishers to execute for them, at any time, from such material as was set before them, the engraved portraits which had recently come into vogue as frontispieces. Mr. Spielmann, following Sir George Scharf, had suggested that Droeshout worked from a preliminary "limning," but the engraving had nothing in common with the delicate minuteness of conception shown in limnings or "portraits in small" of this period. On the other hand, the reign of James I was the period of the "picture-maker" as opposed to the "paynter," and artists like Marcus Gheeraerts, Van Somer, and Mytens, who produced so many of the costume portraits, are described as picture makers. Many of the portraits engraved in Holland's *Herωlogia* were furnished by Mr. de Crits, the King's serjeant-painter. Another firm was that of William and Robert Peake on Snow Hill in Holborn, in which no less artists than William Dobson and William Faithorne were employed. Thus de Crits or Peake would be able to command the services of some picture-maker such as William Larkin, who is known to have painted Lord Herbert of Cherbury, to make a portrait of Shakespeare, or any other notoriety of the period. The "Flower" portrait of Shakespeare presents just the appearance of such a "picture-maker's" work.

Mr. Spielmann has pointed out that between the earliest proof and the subsequent print, as it appears in the Folio, there are "some slight but significant divergencies; of these, for our immediate purpose, the most eloquent are in the eyebrows, the moustache, and the wired band," and he marshals his evidence to show that the successive stages have been from proof to print, and from print to picture. In my opinion Mr. Spielmann gives too much credit to Droeshout as a careful copyist. It is quite as likely that he had the oil-painting before him to copy, that after a few

proofs had been taken from the plate the engraving was found inaccurate, and that it was re-worked in order to bring it into greater conformity with the painting.

Mr. Spielmann gives excellent reasons for assuming that the so-called Ely Palace portrait is a tame and vapid copy of the engraving by Droeshout. The difference in character between this and the Flower portrait is very notable. It would be difficult for us to believe that either the engraving or the painting can be more than a wretched caricature, had we not the testimony of Ben Jonson's verses.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann, who was present as a guest, expressed his agreement with Mr. Cust's view as to the Stratford monument. The little figures of angel boys are in one piece with the mound on which they are sitting, so that they could not have had their position altered, as suggested by Mrs. Stopes on the authority of the engraving in Dugdale. The design was a common one at the period, other examples being the monuments to Stowe and Speed.

As regards the relation between the engraving and the Flower portrait, Mr. Spielmann repeated that the ear in the first proof of the engraving is a deformity, it continues a deformity in the print, while in the picture it is perfectly natural; in the proof there is a small moustache, and the eyebrow is fair, in the print and picture the moustache is large and the eyebrow dark. On these and other grounds he contended that the order of production was proof, print, picture; not, as Mr. Cust suggested, picture, proof, print. It seemed to him, moreover, that the decision and rapidity with which the painting appeared to have been executed pointed to the artist having had a previous design from which to work.

Mr. Spielmann also gave interesting information as to other portraits of Shakespeare, including an early one recently found by himself. Some of his stories as to portraits sent to him for examination by ignorant owners were capped by Mr. Sidney Lee, who joined in the discussion.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cust and Mr. Spielmann for their very interesting debate.

FEBRUARY MEETING.

The February Meeting of the Society was held at 20, Hanover Square, on Monday, February 17th, at 5 p.m., the President, Mr. Redgrave, in the Chair. Dr. J. F. Payne read a paper on *English Herbals.*

SUMMARY.—The books written in English or printed in England, which come under the general denomination of Herbals, fall into two groups. The first group consists of small books in English without figures, of which, perhaps, ten or twelve editions are known, begining with *An Herball* printed by Richard Banckes in 1525. The book in all these editions, though there is considerable variation in the title, is essentially the same. Even those editions bearing the names of authors, as Askham, Macer, Linacre, do not materially differ from the anonymous reprints. This little book has no connection with any herbal printed on the Continent, and is probably an abridgement of some mediæval English manuscript on herbs.

The other group includes larger and more important books with figures, mostly based upon some work printed on the Continent.

The first of this class is *The Great Herball* printed by Peter Treveris, in 1526 and 1529, in folio, with wood-cut figures. There were later editions without figures, 1539 and 1561. The substance of this book is a close translation of the French work *Le Grand Herbier*, of which there are several editions. The English book has a preface different from that in the French edition, and a supplement, but the text is otherwise the same. The figures in the English Herbal are nearly the same as those in the French, but some are added. In both books they are poor and reduced copies of cuts in the German *Herbarius* or the *Hortus Sanitatis.*

The *Grand Herbier* has been generally supposed to be based upon the German *Herbarius*; but it has been shown by Professor Giulio Camus to be really an exact translation of a Latin treatise on *Simple Medicines* of the 15th century. The only known complete copy of this exists in the Biblioteca Estense at Modena, along with a full copy of the French version.

It follows that the *Grand Herbier* and, consequently, the *Great Herball* are not derived from any of the series of books called *Herbarius* and *Hortus Sanitatis*, except as regards the figures of plants. In the *Great Herball*, however, the preface and supplement show some debt to the *Hortus Sanitatis*.

William Turner's *Herball* is the only really original work on botany written by any Englishman in the 16th century. It is a learned book, based on reading and on experience. The first part was printed (London, 1551) by Steven Mierdman, an Antwerp printer, who had come to London as a Protestant refugee. The figures are mostly reduced copies of the fine cuts in Fuch's *Historia Stirpium*, 1542, but some are added, which were probably drawn and executed for Turner himself. The second part was to have followed immediately, but religious troubles caused Turner to take refuge on the Continent during the reign of Queen Mary, so that this part did not appear till 1562, when it was printed at Cologne by Arnold Birckman. The final edition of 1568, issued by the same printer, contains a third part, and a Book on Baths; with some additional figures.

Matthias de l'Obel, a Fleming, and an eminent botanist, brought out at London, in 1571, *Stirpium Adversaria Nova*, "Authoribus Petro Pena & Mathia de Lobel, medicis." This is a Latin treatise on plants, well printed, with woodcuts, mostly of poor execution, but a few at the end in better style. It was printed by Thomas Purfoot, London, 1571. The same work, in the very same impression, was issued in 1576 by Christopher Plantin, of Antwerp, along with another work of Lobel's. This has led some authors to suppose that the original was printed at the Plantin press, and that Purfoot's imprint was a false pretence. But the archives of the Plantin Museum at Antwerp show that Plantin bought 800 copies of Purfoot's impression (with the wood blocks), and issued them as stated, keeping Purfoot's original colophon. The *Adversaria* is thus a genuine and highly creditable production of the London press.

The well printed and beautiful book called Lyte's *Herball* is a translation by Henry Lyte from a French version of the herbal of Dodoens,

originally written in Flemish. Dodoens had made additions to the French version, and now supplied fresh material and new figures to Lyte's translation. The book was printed at Antwerp by Henry Loë and sold by Gerard Dewes in London, 1578. Of the illustrations, more than half were copies from Fuchs. The remainder were excellent figures added by Dodoens. The book was popular, and three editions without figures were printed in London.

Gerarde's well known Herbal (1597) is still the most popular of English books of the kind; but its true history is not very creditable to the author. John Norton, the printer, seems to have wanted to bring out a new English Dodoens, and for this purpose commissioned Dr. Priest, a Fellow of the College of Physicians, to translate the last Latin edition of Dodoens into English. The task was accomplished, but Dr. Priest died before the book was sent to the press. Norton, looking round for another editor, applied to John Gerarde, a surgeon, well known for his knowledge of herbs, and gave over the translation to him to make a book of. Gerarde dealt unfairly with his materials. In order to make the book appear his own, he suppressed the name of Dodoens, spoke of Priest's translation as known to him only by hearsay, and as having perished; while he altered the arrangement of the whole work and thus made it seem a new production. Gerarde added observations of his own on plants he knew well, and gave the localities for British plants; but the greater part of the book is translated from Dodoens.

To illustrate the work Norton got the loan of some 2,000 blocks from Nicolas Bassaeus, of Frankfort, being the cuts used for the German Herbal of Tabernæmontanus (1588–91), and also published separately. These are well drawn and thoroughly good specimens of German work. Gerarde added a few cuts, the most important being a figure of the Virginian Potato, the first published.

The second edition was brought out in 1633, edited by Thomas Johnson, a more learned botanist than Gerarde. He greatly improved the

book from a botanical point of view. The figures are, however, inferior to those in the first edition. Some are the old figures re-cut, some are new, but all comparatively coarse in execution.

The last of the old English herbalists was John Parkinson, who brought out in 1629 a work with the punning title, *Paradisi in Sole* [Park-in-Sun] *Paradisus terrestris.* It is essentially a gardening book, not medical in its aim like the earlier Herbals. It has a large number of figures coarsely cut on wood by J. Switzer, and very inferior to the old German cuts. When in his 73rd year, Parkinson brought out the great work of his life, intended to be the most complete account of medicinal plants ever compiled, his *Theatrum Botanicum*, 1640. It contains not very far from 3,000 woodcuts, which again exhibit the deterioration of the art in the 17th century, when woodcuts were being rapidly superseded for botanical purposes by copperplate.

MARCH MEETING.

At the March Meeting of the Society Mr. Victor Scholderer read a paper on *Early English Translations from the Greek and Latin*, which will be separately printed, together with the bibliography by Miss Henrietta R. Palmer on which it is based.

SUMMARY :—In looking through Miss Palmer's *List of English Translations from the Classics printed before 1640*, one is first of all struck by remarkable omissions among the most famous ancient authors. The most striking are: (1) The four Attic dramatists—Æschylus is altogether absent; Sophocles and Aristophanes have only one entry each; Euripides only two, besides Gascoigne's *Iocasta.* (2) Plato, who is represented only by a version of a French version of the supposititious *Axiochus*, apart from a few doubtful entries; Aristotle could show English versions of the *Organon*, Ethics, Politics, and Rhetoric [T. Hobbes, 1636]. (3) Pindar, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, not represented at all. (4) Plautus, only by Warner's version of the *Menæchmi*, 1595. (5) Herodotus, of whom only two books were translated. Many titles, moreover, are known

only from entries in the Stationers' Register, and it is very doubtful whether the books to which they refer were ever published.

Before discussing some of the more notable translations, a statistical table may be of interest, showing the number of versions published in each decade and the order in which the ancient works were given to the English public. This list takes account not only of each author singly but also of the chief works of the greater writers, but obscure authors have been ignored, and in any case no claim is laid to absolute completeness.

Before and including 1500, there is only one book which can strictly be called a translation, the Earl of Worcester's version of *Cicero's de Amicitia* and *de Senectute* (Caxton, 1481). Compilations like *Æsop*, *Vulgaria ex Terentio* or Caxton's *Boke of Eneydos* cannot be counted among translations.

1501–1525. Barclay's *Sallust* (Pynson, about 1520), Terence's *Andria*, published and probably also translated by John Rastell, 1523. Skelton's version of *Diodorus Siculus* remains in manuscript.

1526–1550. Two tracts of Plutarch, translated by Sir T. Elyot, 1535, a third by Wyer, 1530, and by John Hales, 1543. *Isocrates' oration to Nicocles*, also by Sir T. Elyot, 1534. *Cicero de Officiis*, 1533; *Cato Major*, 1535; *Paradoxa*, 1540; [Seneca] *de Remediis fortuitorum*, 1547, all by Wyer. *Xenophon's Œconomicus*, by Gentian Hervet, 1532. *Thucydides*, by T. Nicolls, from Archbishop de Seyssel's French version, 1550. *Aristotle's Ethics*, by Wilkinson, 1547. Part of *Caesar's Gallic War*, by J. Rastell, 1530.

1551–1560. Eight first versions: These include three of Vergil's *Æneid*, by the Earl of Surrey, 1557; by Thomas Phaer, 1558; by Bishop Gawain Douglas, in Scots, 1553; also the first part of Jasper Heywood's *Tragedies of Seneca*, completed 1581.

1561–1570. Twenty first versions: These include *Caesar*, by A. Golding; *Ovid*, *Polybius*, *Demosthenes' Olynthiacs and Philippics*, and Drant's version of *Horace's Satires*, 1566, and of his *Epistles*, and *Ars Poetica*, 1567.

1571–1580. Seven first versions: These include Gascoigne's *Iocasta* (founded upon Euripides' *Phoenissae*), 1572, and North's great version of *Plutarch*, first published in 1579.

1581–1590. Eight first versions: These include Arthur Hall's version, from the French, of the first ten books of the *Iliad*, 1581, and an anonymous version of *Six Idylls of Theocritus*, 1588. Marlowe's *Certaine of Ovides Elegies* was probably first issued in 1590.

1591–1600. Nine first versions: These include R. Grenewey's *Tacitus' Annals* and *Germania*, 1598, and Sir H. Savile's *Agricola* and four books of the *Histories*, 1591, Bernard's *Terence* (in prose), 1598, and Marlowe's *Hero and Leander* (from *Musaeus*), 1593, completed by Chapman, 1598.

1601–1610. Six first versions: These include T. Lodge's *Josephus*, 1601, Philemon Holland's *Plutarch's Moralia*, 1603, and *Suetonius*, 1606, and Sir C. Edmondes' *Caesar*, 1609.

1611–1620. Six first versions: These include B. Holyday's *Persius*, 1616, and Leonard Digges' *Claudian's Rape of Proserpine*, 1617.

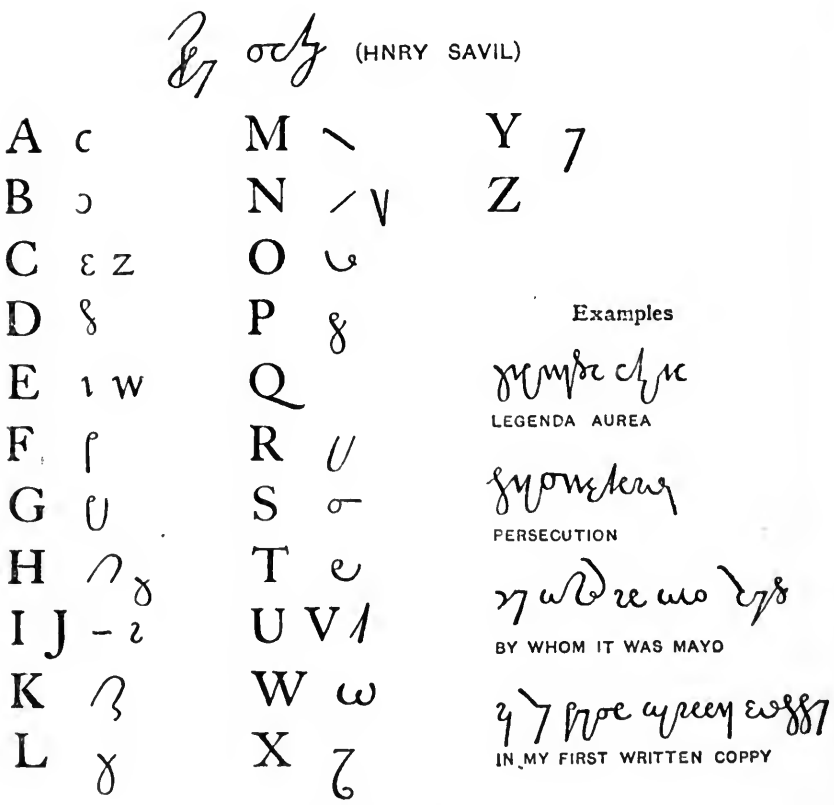
1621–1630. Ph. Holland's *Xenophon's Cyropaedia*, 1623, and a selection of Horace's *Odes*, by Sir T. Hawkins, 1625.

1640. Ovid's *Fasti*, translated by a certain John Gower, and Ben Jonson's version of the *Ars Poetica*, part of *Petronius*, and some minor pieces, in the complete edition of his Works.

The general level of these early translations is no high one; this was due in great part to the absence of a sense of historical perspective and of a definite standard of taste. Among the most remarkable, from different points of view, are North's *Plutarch*, Ben Jonson's *Ars Poetica* and its opposite in style, Chapman's *Homer*, Stanihurst's *Æneid* (books 1–4), purporting to be in hexameters. Golding's *Ovid* and Phaer's *Vergil* were much admired in their day but do not read well now. Sir John Beaumont's rendering of Hor. *Od.* iii. 29 is of singular merit, and William Fowldes' version of the *Batrachomyomachia* displays much humour.

Horace and *Vergil* were then, as now, the authors most attractive to translators.

Only Arthur Golding and Philemon Holland ("the translator-general of his age") can fairly be called professional translators, the rest being only occasionally occupied with such work.



HENRY SAVILE'S CIPHER.

THE LIBRARY OF HENRY SAVILE, OF BANKE.

By J. P. GILSON.

Read 18th November, 1907.

THE subject in which I propose to try and interest the members of the Society is a small branch of an extensive enquiry; I mean the history and fate of our manuscript books, between the time when so many of them lost their mediæval homes by the suppression of the monasteries and the time when they began to accumulate in the great collections which have descended to our own times. It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that the dissolution was a very critical time, and endangered greatly the preservation of all those great stores of classical, patristic, and mediæval learning, of literature and art, and of historical materials, which were chiefly housed in the monastic libraries. Whether, however, quite so much was actually made away with at the very time of the dissolution as is commonly supposed, I am inclined to doubt. The picturesque account which Cromwell's emissaries gave to him of their proceedings at Oxford has often been quoted and seems to be regarded as typical of the fate of learned books generally, but I question whether this is fair. Their rage, even in that instance, had some degree of method in it, and was directed particularly to a certain class of books, the works of the schoolmen, and seems to have been meant to teach the Oxford scholars a lesson as to what it was good for them to read. I tremble to think how elementary Greek books

meant for responsions might suffer at the present day if a certain party of educational reformers were given as free a hand. Moreover, this did not even make a clean sweep of the schoolmen. If Layton and ap Rice did put some copies of Dunce in Bocardo, there still survive more copies of Scotus' works than the plain man cares to read. Apart, however, from this particular example, it may well be doubted whether the reformers were usually oblivious of the fact that books were worth money, or neglectful of the probability that the profits of their sale would find their way into the pockets of those who had made themselves useful to the king. A large number of books, doubtless, were ruthlessly destroyed, many more were lost, but the bulk of them, we may imagine, were sold for what they would fetch, and it was after their dispersal that they perished in driblets, rather than by any wholesale simultaneous destruction. Of course, the fact of dispersal was a contributory cause to their destruction. Scattered at haphazard among private owners they were exposed to many dangers from which they were hitherto protected; for if there is a presumption that the original purchasers set a value upon them, there was no security that their heirs, executors and assigns would maintain the care of them, or would even know what was valuable and what was not. How often has the accidental separation of one volume from another, or the loss of a single leaf with the title of the treatise left the book in a condition comparable to the pitiable plight of a man who has lost his memory and cannot give any indication of his position in life or title to respect? I need not now speak of fire, an ever present danger even before they left their monastic homes, and much increased by the dispersal, though I seldom read an insurance policy without marvelling that we have any books left from the days before the conquest. If our risks nowadays are calculated on a basis which seems to imply an even chance of total loss within a few hundred years, in the case of chattels stored in houses, "brick-built and tiled," with a hose-plug at the door and a fire-engine in the next street, how much greater was the risk in the timbered and thatched abodes of our forefathers? Every old monastic library catalogue needs to be interpreted

with a chronicle of the monastery's subsequent conflagrations open before us. But let us pass from these depressing speculations to the means by which our manuscripts have, as a matter of fact, been preserved to us. Some sixty or seventy years after the dissolution we find that the tide has turned, our great collections are in process of formation, some of them only beginning, but others already of considerable magnitude. The foundations of Bodley at Oxford and Parker at Corpus at Cambridge, are established. Sir Robert Cotton has accumulated the bulk of his great library. Lord William Howard has begun the Arundel collection, and although there is as yet no Harley library, there are several smaller libraries in the hands of Symonds D'Ewes, and of some of the officers of arms, which were destined to be incorporated almost bodily in that collection, just as the accumulations of Selden, Digby, and others are to be added to the stores of the Bodleian. In the West of England John Theyer is only beginning that collection which constitutes the last great addition which accrued to the Royal library before it became the property of the nation, but, apart from the Theyer collection, the Royal library, newly reinforced by the diligence of the young Prince Henry, is, in the end of James I's reign, practically complete as we have it now. Let us now consider how this gap of sixty or seventy years between the dissolution and the reign of James I is bridged. One, and one only, of the collections I have mentioned has something of a continuous history from the time of the dissolution itself. The one bright spot in this bad business, from the bibliographical point of view, of the dissolution of the monasteries was due to action by the king himself. With all his faults, Henry was one of our few literary monarchs, and the measures which he took to secure the preservation of the best part of the monastic libraries are a rather remarkable piece of forethought. The itineration undertaken at his command by John Leland was the forerunner of our Historical MSS. Commission, but it was something more. The MS. lists which Leland drew up, or at any rate those parts of them which are in the British Museum, are noted with certain signs in the margin, indicating that the king had laid hands upon the books for his own

collection, and the result is apparent in an inventory of Henry VIII's library at Westminster, made in 1542, and now in the Public Record Office among the Augmentation Office papers. The nine hundred and odd volumes in this list are not all MSS., perhaps not half of them MSS.; it is difficult to say, as there is not any clear distinction in the list between MSS. and printed books; but, on the other hand, it is not a complete list of all the king's books. Many of them, I suppose, were kept at other palaces than that of Westminster. Such as it is, however, it includes, at a low estimate, two or three hundred manuscript volumes of great importance, mainly from the spoils of the religious houses. These two or three hundred constitute the nucleus of the old Royal collection now in the British Museum, and it is well to observe that there are very few libraries now in Europe possessing even two or three hundred books which have been kept together since 1542. Chains of connexion of a less continuous kind between the monastic libraries and our own do exist, such as that which runs through the libraries of Archbishop Cranmer and Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, to his son-in-law, John, Lord Lumley—this also coming through Prince Henry into the Royal library—and others have been pointed out by the Provost of King's and by other historians of libraries, and more will be found as the investigation of such collections as Parker's and the Lambeth Library and the Oxford libraries is more fully worked out. That to which I now propose to draw your attention as possessing some special points of interest has, I believe, escaped notice hitherto. Indeed, the history of it, by a fortuitous combination of unfavourable circumstances, was so hidden away that even the incomplete account of it which I have to lay before you has been attained by a process of labyrinthine windings which has extended over nearly ten years.

Henry Savile, of Banke, in Yorkshire (b. in 1568, d. 1617), commonly known to his contemporaries as Long Harry, whose chief distinction is that he was the owner of the library of manuscripts I am about to describe, has been unfortunate in the accounts given of him by biographers and genealogists. The Oxford historian Parker confounded him with his

more famous namesake and distant relative, Sir Henry Savile, Provost of Eton. More recent authorities, the late Mr. Joseph Foster and the compilers of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, have corrected this mistake only to become entangled in the descent of his own branch of the house of Savile. Identifying him with his own great uncle they go on to make an error in the date of his birth, and all that they have to say of him is scarcely more than that he lies under suspicion of a notable literary crime—of having forged the famous interpolated passage in Asser's *Life of King Alfred*, which purports to record the foundation by Alfred of the University of Oxford. Of this accusation, based, in my opinion, on quite insufficient evidence, I shall have a few words to say later.

Of the library itself, apart from a few casual references by his contemporaries, the memory had faded away, and although there have come down to us two distinct catalogues of it in manuscript, neither of them contains any indication of the owner. Hence both lay unrecognised. One is a neglected volume of the Harley collection; the other, less accessible, was for long in possession of the Fairfaxes of Leeds Castle, in Kent. From them it passed to Sir Thomas Phillipps, and while at Middle Hill, if any theory of its nature were formed at all, it was probably believed to be an early list of Sir Robert Cotton's MSS., a belief which was supported by the fact that bound up with it are notes in Cotton's hand about his own books. As a Cotton catalogue accordingly it was sold at the Phillipps sale of 1898, and purchased by the British Museum, where it received the numbering of Add. MS. 35,213. From this point my investigation of it begins, but it was long before I was able to arrive at the true facts relating to its ownership. To discover that it could not be a Cotton catalogue, in spite of the identity of some of the volumes with volumes now in the Cotton library, was a simple matter; that is to say, if one were not to assume that Sir Robert was in the habit of exchanging books with other collectors to an extent greater than there was any reason to believe. To ascertain that the library was substantially the same as that catalogued in Harl. MS. 1,879 was also not difficult, but still we were no

wiser as to its real owner. The next step, of course, was to search out individual books in the Museum collections, and examine them for traces of ownership. This task was more difficult than might be supposed, not only from the imperfect descriptions in the two Savile catalogues, but still more from the reprehensible practices of Cotton, into whose hands the largest number of Savile's books passed. Sir Robert had absolutely no conscience in the matter of destroying a book's identity, cutting MSS. in pieces and rebinding them with others without any care to indicate the sources, or rather with considerable care to obliterate any sign there might be of the sources from which they came. Even where Cotton failed to do this, the effect of the disastrous fire of 1731 in the Cotton library at Westminster, has often been to complete the task only too well by damage to title-pages and margins, if not by actual destruction of the MS. as a whole. However, a moderate amount of research enabled us to make out some thirty or forty volumes, which I carefully searched for owners' names, and still the problem remained unsolved; for although, as a matter of fact, Savile's name was plainly written in two of them, yet there were other names, Symonds D'Ewes', for instance, which occurred even more often, and Savile's claim seemed no better than several others. At last, there did appear one distinctive characteristic common to a large number of them, and hardly to be found outside the list, which was therefore of good promise for supplying the real solution. Unfortunately, this indication took the tantalising shape of a sort of cipher or shorthand inscription of very brief extent, to which none of the known systems of shorthand of that early date would afford the key.

All my attempts to read this cipher were baffled at that time by the insufficient quantity of material upon which I had to work. Hence in the sexennial catalogue of additions to the MSS. in the British Museum, published in 1901, we were obliged to leave the question of the ownership of the library catalogued in Add. 35,213 in this unsatisfactory state. However, we kept our eyes open for other evidence to turn up, and in 1906, happening to take up a little book of no great importance in itself,

Harl. MS. 522, I observed in it some shorthand notes which looked as if they might belong to the same system, and which, although amounting only to a few lines in all, more than doubled the material at my disposal for solving the reading. Among other experiments at reading the words I had not forgotten the possibility of Savile's name being concealed in the most usual inscription found in these books, and at last I succeeded in splitting it up into its constituent letters, HNRY SAVIL, and applying these to the new material soon worked out an alphabetical key sufficient for my purpose, so to establish the certainty of the solution.

I say sufficient for my purpose, for I am not prepared upon the basis of these materials to give a complete account of Savile's system of shorthand. I have, however, constructed a key for the inspection of anybody who takes an interest in the matter, for I think it will be admitted by those conversant with the history of shorthand that the system is worthy of some notice. Whether Savile invented it, or whether he learnt it of a professional teacher, I do not know, but, if we neglect classical and mediæval systems and also one or two sixteenth century systems like those of Tritheim and of Bright, which are not strictly alphabetic, there is, I believe, only one published system of shorthand which is known to have been in use before the date of Savile's death, that of John Willis, and Savile's is remarkably different from that of Willis or any of his immediate successors. From the materials before me, however, I am compelled to leave gaps even in the alphabet. I have no information as to the signs denoting Q or Z; I cannot accurately discriminate the forms of D and P, and I do not know what were the rules governing the use of alternative forms for some of the other letters.

Since the solution of this puzzle, I have copied out and collated the two catalogues, and have endeavoured with moderate success to discover what has become of Savile's books, so that now, out of 250 items in the catalogue of Add. MS. 35,213, or say 280 in all, for each of the catalogues appears to contain a few books not in the other, about a hundred can

be pointed out with more or less certainty as still in existence. This number includes forty-six of the Cotton MSS., eighteen Harleian, nine each in the Royal and Arundel collections, five at Oxford, four at Dublin, and two at Cambridge. It is probably only necessary for the catalogue to be in print in the Society's publications for the number of books identified to be materially increased.

And now to give a very brief account of the contents of the library itself, its riches and weakness, and peculiarities due to the taste or special opportunities of its collector. It will be found, I think, upon examination of the catalogue, that its most marked characteristic is the large proportion of historical books. Thus, if ancient history is only represented by *Orosius* (a copy now Royal MS. 6 C. viii), and a copy of *Josephus*, which seems to have belonged to Dean Colet, but which I have not discovered, the long chain of mediæval chroniclers begins with Bede and Gildas (Cotton MS., Vitellius E 1), *Marianus Scotus* (Vitellius E xiii), *Ethelred of Rievaulx* (Vitellius F iii), *Martinus Polonus* (two copies), *Geoffrey of Monmouth* (two copies), Giraldus Cambrensis' *Topographia Cambriæ*—a book entitled *De Conquestu Hiberniæ* is perhaps also his—*Henry of Huntingdon* (now Cleop. B iv), Higden's *Polychronicon*, Thomas Rudborne's *Chronicle* (Nero A xvii), Thos. de la Moore's *Life of Edward II* (Vitellius E v), *Walsingham* (four copies), the *Worcester Chronicle* (Calig. A xii), *Polydore Virgil*, Gower's *Chronicle*, a French *History of Louis Duke of Orleans* (Vitellius E x, much burnt), a chronicle in French made for Henry VIII by Carlile, one of the Heralds, which I have not been able to discover, and last, but not least, what appears almost certainly to be the famous autograph of Matthew Paris' *Chronica Majora*, with his own illustrations, now in the Corpus Library at Cambridge, and also another MS. of the same work which belonged to John Stow, and is now Nero D v. Besides all these there are at least fifteen other chronicle MSS., which it would take too much space to describe here, or which I cannot identify. There are also several lives of saints, such as S. Kentigern and S. Oswin, which are of historical interest, but on the other hand, there is scarcely anything in the

way of state-papers or monastic chartularies, except the Terrier of Sheen, now Jul. C ii, and the Chartulary of S. Leonard of York, now Nero D iii. There are also two MSS., not identified, which contained particulars of the rental of religious houses in Lincolnshire, and similar particulars for those in Northamptonshire. It will be observed that a rather large proportion of the MSS. falling under this heading can be identified, as is only to be expected, since Cotton's eagerness to secure historical MSS. is well known.

Next to the historical section the portion of the library which strikes me as of the greatest interest is the collection of MSS. in the English language, about thirty in number, of which I have not yet succeeded in tracking more than six or seven. Those that I have found include poems of Skelton, Lydgate and Occleve, and translations of *Boethius de consolatione philosophiæ*, Cato's *Distichs*, the *Revelations of St. Bridget*, and parts of the *Legenda Aurea*. Those that I have not found include Chaucer's *Troilus and Cressida*, the romance of *Floris and Blanchefleur*, Stephen Hawes' *Lusus Deliciæ*, a copy of the *Pearl*, described as written on paper, and if so of importance, as there is, I believe, only one MS. known, which is on vellum, verse lives of S. Oswald and S. Thomas of Canterbury, several theological poems, such as the *Cursor Mundi*, Nassington's *Mirror of Life*, and several of Richard Rolle's works, and a prose version of Deguilleville's *Pilgrimage of the Soul*, either translated or perhaps only transcribed by John Lacy of Newcastle, an English Psalter attributed to John Hyde, and another important book which I shall mention under the heading of Biblical MSS.

I shall not trouble you with many particulars of the theological books, which, of course, constitute the bulk of this, as of all mediæval libraries. There are, for instance, at least thirty volumes containing works of S. Augustine and about half as many which contain writings of Bishop Grosseteste, but among the few biblical MSS. I may call attention to one or two unidentified entries such as *Genesis glossata per Gildam sapientem ut fertur*, a glossed apocalypse attributed to Johannes Scotus and bound with a glossed *St. Matthew*. Another apocalypse in Latin and French,

with illuminations, and another illuminated book, the description of which I quote for the benefit of those who accept certain views put forward recently by Abbot Gasquet: "A bible in two lardge volumes in English, faire written and lymned, which is thought to be translated before Wiclift's time." I do not know which of the many copies of what most of us probably still continue to call the earlier and later Wycliffe Bibles is here referred to, but the testimony, such as it is, in favour of Abbot Gasquet's view, is at his disposal. Besides the two books last mentioned there seem to be hardly any books in the library of interest for their illumination, unless it be a copy of a French work dedicated by Charles Soillet to Charles the Bold, now in the Arundel collection.

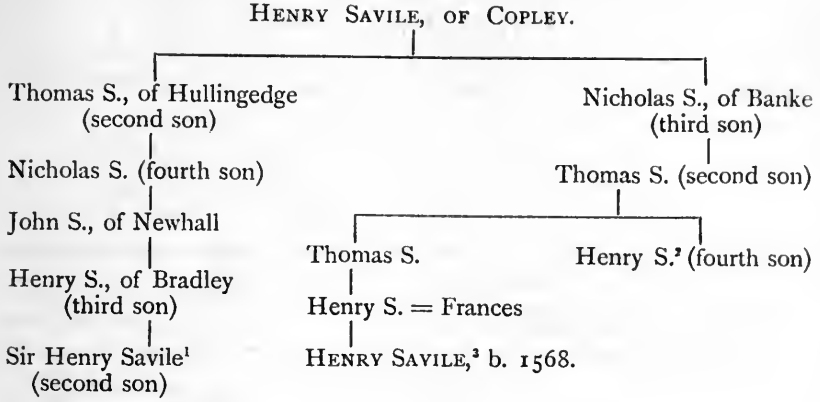
Of the remaining books in the library, even if time sufficed for a detailed classification of them, I need hardly have given much description. The classics are even more poorly represented than we should expect from such a source. Cicero's *De Amicitia* and *Cataline orations*, a few spurious works of Aristotle and Persius' satires are all I could mention under that heading. There is a notable absence of liturgical books—this goes far to explain why there are not many illuminated MSS.—and no books of English statute or common law. Canon-Law, Astronomy, Astrology, Mathematics and Medicine are represented by a few books apiece, but none of them of striking interest, so far as the descriptions enable us to judge. What space remains, I would prefer to devote to the sources from which Savile obtained his books. In spite of the wide dispersal of the monastic libraries between the close of Henry VIII's reign and the close of Elizabeth's reign, there are lines of connexion to be traced between individual monasteries and individual collectors, and the determination of these is of considerable value towards elucidating the differences of style in writing and ornament which characterized different scriptoria. At first sight it might be thought of little moment for this end to know through what hands the books had passed after the dissolution, but this is not so. With all the care that good monastic librarians used to mark and identify their books, and some of their devices, such as the cataloguing of the first words of the second leaf of the

text, were extremely ingenious and effective, the proportion of MS. books bearing plain evidence upon the face of them of the library from which they came is not large. Cotton was not alone in his habit of destroying such evidence, and even when not done deliberately, the removal of press-marks was a frequent effect of re-binding. To determine the provenance of a MS. is commonly a process of putting together little indications, and any antecedent probability derived from the history of the owner of a MS. is worth having. Dr. James has taught us where to look for Canterbury and Bury books. Rochester Priory books passed in a preponderating degree into the Royal library. Theyer got many books from Worcester and other houses in the West. A number of St. Albans books seem to have belonged to one owner of whom I know nothing more than that he used as book-mark an initial T or C. The chief provenance of Savile's books, in the cases in which I have been able to identify them, about thirty only in number, is from libraries not so well known as these, from the Yorkshire Abbeys and other Northern monasteries. Byland, Rievaulx, and Fountains supply much the largest number. York, Durham, Mount Grace and Holm Cultram are all represented, and if Canterbury, Ely and Abingdon books also occur they are only exceptions to the general rule. If any criteria for the determination of a Northern style in MS. writing or ornament are to be discovered, many of Savile's books will be useful material to work upon. I am not without hope that at least in the case of Rievaulx, certain characteristics belonging to that scriptorium may be pointed out.

A word or two must be added as to books which belonged to Savile but are not mentioned in the catalogues. There are two or three such in the Cotton collection, but the inscription which records this records also, in two instances, the reason of their absence. They were given away by Savile, one to Thomas Allen in 1589, the other to somebody, perhaps Cotton, in 1609. It would seem from this that the date of the catalogues is between that date and Savile's death in 1617. Possibly the same explanation accounts for the absence of another book which we should be

still more glad to trace, the copy of Asser's *Life of Alfred*, which Savile lent to Camden and from which Camden printed the interpolated passage about the foundation of Oxford University. Camden declared that the MS. appeared to him to be of the reign of Richard II, and, for my part, I see no reason to doubt his veracity or even to suppose that his judgment of the age of the writing was greatly at fault, whatever we may think of his historical acumen in the matter. We know that in the early part of the fifteenth century the Universities were busy in establishing their claims to antiquity. Cambridge not only adopted for its official historiola or little history the mythical inventions of Nicholas Cantelupe, which went back to Gurgunt, they even obtained the recognition in a papal bull of claims equally mendacious. Why should we not suppose that Gurgunt was produced as a counterblast to Alfred? I do not, at any rate, find any period in the history of the English Universities more likely to have produced such a fiction than the reigns of Richard II and his two successors. The book itself, I fear, was lost before the catalogues were made. Camden, I suppose, sent it back, as he did not produce it when the passage was called in question, but I do not think it will ever be forthcoming to settle the dispute.

ABRIDGED PEDIGREE OF SAVILE.



1. Provost of Eton.
2. Wrongly identified by Mr. Foster with Long Harry.
3. Long Harry.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTE IN ARUNDEL MS. 104, vol. ii., f. 425.

Henricus Saville filius Henrici Saville de Blatheroide et Franciscae uxoris eius natus fuit die Veneris videlicet vicesimo die Octobris in hora quinta post meridiem eiusdem diei in anno domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo octavo, et die dominica tunc proxime sequenti baptisatus fuit in ecclesia parochiali de Hallifaxie Johanne Lacye de Brearley et Thoma Savile de Copley armigeris existentibus compatribus eius ac etiam Margareta Waterhous uxore Gregorii Waterhous una filiarum Nicholai Tempest armigeri existente comatre illius.

CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF HENRY SAVILE, OF BANKE.

From B.M. Add. MS. 35213.

[The numbering is my own, for convenience of reference. Some attempt at counting has been made in the original, but it is too imperfect to be worth preserving. The division of the MSS. is often uncertain. In the Notes I give all significant variations in the description of the MSS. in Harl. 1879 (Ha.) with a numbering indicating the order in which they occur in that Catalogue.]

LIBRI MANUSCRIPTI.

1.—Explanatio in xii. prophetas quam Rob. Berlinctunensis excepit collegit et in unum redegit ex dictis venerabilium patrum Jeronimi presb., Augustini ep., Gregorii dialogi, Ambrosii doctoris, Bedae presb., Haimonis et ex glossis Gilberti universalis in eosdem prophetas, petente hoc fieri piae memoriae Gervasio abbate monachorum et fratrum in Parco apud Ludam deo servientium. perg. fol.

Ha. 2. Probably St. John's College, Oxford, 46, given by Sir Will. Paddy; formerly Byland Abbey.

2.—(*a.*) Paulus Orosius de ormesta mundi, libri 7: continent gesta annorum 508.

(*b.*) Versus Petri Abaelardi ad Astralabium filium suum.

(*c.*) Epistola Cornelii ad Crispum Salustium in Trojanam historiam.

(*d.*) Historia Daretis Frigii de bello Trojano.

(*e.*) Chronicon de Anglia quando Britanni qui primum Britanniam incolebant fidem Christi susceperunt, et quamdiu tenuerunt, de adventu

et fide Anglorum, de constitutione episcopatuum et constructione abbatiarum, de mutatione episcoporum et abbatum et sedium ipsorum, de quibusdam regibus et regnis Anglorum. perg. fol.

Ha. 4, marked AA. Now divided; Royal 6 C VIII and Cotton, Vit. C VIII, ff. 4–22. Shorthand inscription NETLTON. HNRY SAVIL. Formerly Rievaulx Abbey.

3.—Rolandus physicus Ulixbonensis de multiplice varietate opinionum circa res naturales, de diversis modis sequelae corporis ad animam et contra. perg. fol.

Ha. 1. Perhaps St. John's College, Oxford, 18, given by Sir Will. Paddy. [de multipl.—contra]. Ha. *de phisiognomia.*

4.—(*a.*) Aelredus Rievallis de vita et generositate sancti Edwardi regis cum praefatione ad abb. Laurentium Westmonasterii.

(*b.*) Item praefatio ejusdem Aelredi ad Henricum regem Angliae ducem Normanorum et Aquitanorum et comitem Andegavensium.

(*c.*) De vita pacifici et pii Davidis regis Scotiae.

(*d.*) De genealogia ejusdem regis Davidis ascendente usque ad ipsum Adam.

(*e.*) De Edelwlfo.

(*f.*) De rege Alfrido, Edwardo, Adelstano et de multis aliis, etc.

(*g.*) Item tractatus de annuntiatione ad clericos.

(*h.*) De consultu singularis certaminis vel compositione regum.

(*i.*) De Willelmo et Haraldo.

(*k.*) Aelredus in vita gloriosi et sanctissimi Niniani et quomodo Columba praedicavit provintiis septentrionalibus Pictorum de Candida Casa et de Witerna.

(*l.*) Translatio sanctorum Haugustaldensis ecclesiae.

(*m.*) Passio S. Agathae virginis. perg. fol.

Ha. 175, marked A. Cotton, Vit. F III. Formerly Rievaulx Abbey. See the catalogue printed in Edwards, *Memoirs of Libraries*, i, p. 335.

5A.—(*a.*) Epistolae quaedam Cromatii et Heliodori episcoporum ad Hieronimum in quibus universa recusanda credunt quae in libris apocryphis de ortu Mariae virginis simul et de infantia domini nostri Jesu Christi sunt contraria fidei nostri [*sic*] scripta.

(*b.*) Item responsum Hieronimi ad Cromatum [*sic*] et Heliodorum in qua Leutius vel Seleucus Manichaei discipulus arguitur quia apostolorum gesta falso sermone conscripsit.

(*c.*) Item prologus et libellus b. Hieronimi de nativitate b. Mariae virginis.

B (*d.*) Gesta s. Andreae apostoli et ejusdem miracula et passio ejus qui sorte praedicationis aquilonales nationes, Scithos, Pictones et Achaios accepit, et quomodo Ungus filius Unguist rex Pictorum civitatem sancti Andreae ordinavit in loco qui dicitur Cartenan ad quam peregrini palmarii de Hierusalem, Romani, Graeci, Armeni, Teutonici et alii ex aliis nationibus conveniunt, etc.

(*e.*) Antiphona de s. Andrea apostolo.

C (*f.*) Item Paschasius Raebertus de corpore domini.

(*g.*) Item doctrina s. Basilii.

(*h.*) Item expositio Anselmi de evangelio Intravit Jesus in quoddam castellum, quam scripsit ad instantiam abbatum Willelmi Fiscanensis et Arnulfi Troarnensis.

(*i.*) Sermo s. Athanasii de mirabilibus que fecit per imaginem suam dominus noster Jesus.

(*k.*) Item libellus de nativitate b. Mariae virginis.

(*l.*) De vita s. Augustini doctoris et de ejusdem translatione.

D (*m.*) Johannes Diaconus de vita s. Nicholai.

(*n.*) Johannes Levita de vita s. Gregorii.

(*o.*) Epistola Constantini presb. ad s. Patientem et ad Censurium ep. de vita s. Germani.

(*p.*) Item commendatio operis ad Carolum regem per epistolam facta.

(*q.*) Item epistola Aunarii ep. ad Stephanum presb. provinciae Affricae.

(*r.*) Item libelli duo Wimundi de corpore domini contra Berengarium.

(*s.*) Item sermo brevis s. Augustini de corpore domini. perg. fol.

A–D.—I number these in this way because there is no certain indication in the Additional (Phillipps) MS. of any division between the books, and in Ha. the corresponding entries are obscure, viz.: 27. *Paschasino* [sic] *de nativitate S. Mariae dei genitricis. Athanasius de mirabilibus factis per imaginem Christi.* fol. 28. *Johannes Levita in vitam s. Gregorii. Johannes Diaconus de vita s. Nicholai archiep. Vita s. Gregorii Antissiodorensis ep. Vita s. Germani.*

Vitmundus de corpore domini contra Berengarium. fol. The latter number is marked A in the margin as if Cotton had thoughts, at least, of acquiring it. No. 27 may be a strangely syncopated description of 5 A–C, but the identification is doubtful. No. 28 is doubtless 5 D. B is marked with two trefoils.

6.—Revelationes s. Brigidae virg. Anglice. perg. fol.

Ha. 151, *faire written and lymned.* Perhaps Cotton MS. Claud. B I.

7.—(*a.*) Satyra Persii Flacci.

(*b.*) Fabula Aviani (in hexam. et pent. vers.) cum praefatione Theodosium.

(*c.*) Item in eodem liber incip. Lingua paterna donat, qui liber citatur libro Catonis maioris.

(*d.*) Item versus incipientes Doctiloquis studium verbis extollere rebus, *etc.*

(*e.*) Item exemplarii versus Horatii poetae.

(*f.*) Item versus Willelmi canonicorum beati Hilarii minimi Wiberto, incipientes Ne merito contemnas tibi scripta videre Ravennas, *etc.* cum quibusdam aliis versibus.

(*g.*) Item Simphosius versus.

(*h.*) Invectio Ciceronis contra Catelinam lib. iii.

(*i.*) Epistola Salustii contra Ciceronem.

(*k.*) Responsio Ciceronis ad ep. Salustii.

(*l.*) Item alphabetum Grecum vetustum cum commento.

(*m.*) Apologeticus prologus Sedulii ad Macedonium presb. in prosa insertis Latinis et Saxonicis verbis.

(*n.*) Item carmina paschalia Sedulii. Hic claruit tempore Theodosii et Valentiniani ut patet in prologo libri.

(*o.*) Item versus Liberati scholastici incip. Sedulius domini per culta novalia pergens. perg. 4°.

Ha. 36, marked A, gives the incipit of (*b*) *Dubitanti mihi* etc., and after *donat* in (*c*) continues to the end as follows: *Exaudi fili. iste liber citatur de libro Catonis majoris. Simphosius, beginninge De summo planus sed non sum planus ab imo. De arundine, rana talpaque, in verse. Invectio Ciceronis contra Catalinam lib.* 3. *Epistola Salustii contra Ciceronem. Responsio Ciceronis ad ep. Salustii. Sedulius rhetor carmine elegiaco, beginning Cum sua gentilis studeat figmenta poetae. Versus Liberate scholastice.* 4°.

8.—(*a.*) Libellus de quadripartita regis specie jussu Richardi regis secundi compositus.

(*b.*) Item physiognomia Aristotelis ad opus Alexandri conquestoris.

(*c.*) Somnia prophetae Danielis que fecit in Babilone in diebus Nabuchad. regis.

(*d.*) Liber geomantia ad instantiam regis Richardi secundi compilatus et citra annum dominicae incarnationis 1391 authorum hujus artis regulis et scientiis approbatus ab egregio doctore Pariseus in libro de licitis et illicitis.

(*e.*) Tabula imaginum figurarum cum naturis et proprietatibus suis.

(*f.*) Item judicium de judice et de duobus testibus.

(*g.*) Item flores questionum et judiciorum veritatis artis geomantiae.

(*h.*) Rosarium regis Richardi de figuris affirmantibus et prohibentibus. perg. fol.

Not in Ha.

9.—(*a.*) Alexander Neckham Anglus de naturis rerum.

(*b.*) Item de vanitate in genere.

(*c.*) Item super Ecclesiasten. perg. fol.

Ha. 6, marked ♀ A; (*b*) and (*c*) are not mentioned. Perhaps St. John's College, Oxford, 51, given by Sir W. Paddy.

10 A.—(*a.*)—Horrenda similitudo Petri Abaelardi de sigillo aereo de specie et genere ad Trinitatem.

(*b.*) Item liber epistolarum ven. Bernardi. prima epistola ad dominum papam contra suprascriptas haereses Petri Abaelardi missa domino Innocentio pontifici summo. Ad mag. Hugonem de sancto Victorio. Ad abbatem sancti Dionisii Franciae. Ad Garinum Alpensem abbatem et ad caeteros fratres ejusdem loci. Item ad diversos alios. Ad Lugdunenses canonicos de conceptione s. Mariae. Ad Alexandrum Lincolniensem episcopum. Ad Richardum abbatem de Fontibus et ad caeteros de ecclesia s. Mariae Eboracensi exeuntes. Ad Gaufridum abbatem s. Mariae Eboracensis. Ad Alexandrum priorem de Fontibus. Ad Thurstinum Eboracensem archiepiscopum. Ad abbatem de sancto Albano et ad alios plurimos.

(*c.*) Apologeticon Bernardi abbatis Clarevallensis ad Willelmum abbatem de discreta varietate ordinis monastici et de judicando alterius servos et de superfluitate monachorum. forma composita ad vivendum. liber satisfactionalis.

(*d.*) Item adversus detractores.

(*e.*) Item de commessatione, de potatione, de vestitu superfluo vel superbo, de picturis et sculpturis auro et argento in monasteriis et de aliis hujus generis, etc.

(*f.*) Item ad Thomam Beverlacensem prepositum.

(*g.*) Ad Robertum monachum Pontiniacensem.

B (*h.*) Item sermo de sancta Trinitate.

(*i.*) Epistola Alexandri papae ad omnes episcopos Angliae.

(*k.*) Item epistola ex concilio Papae contra papam Alexandrum.

(*l.*) Epistola cardinalium ad imperatorem de electione papae.

(*m.*) Epistola Romani imperatoris F. ad H. regem Angliae.

(*n.*) Epistola A. Lux. episcopi ad Alexandrum papam.

(*o.*) Epistola Philippi abbatis de Elemosina ad papam Alexandrum.

(*p.*) Epistola Alexandri papae ad Rogerum Ebor. archiepiscopum et ad Hugonem Dunelmensem episcopum.

(*q.*) Epistola Alexandri papae per Thomam Cantuariensem archiepiscopum ad episcopos Angliae.

(*r.*) Suffraganei Cantuarienses ad T. archiepiscopum Cant.

(*s.*) Item rescriptio venerabilis T. arch. Cant.

(*t.*) Epistola Ludovici Francorum regis de morte Thomae Cant. arch.

(*u.*) Epistola W. Senonensis ut supra.

(*v.*) Epistola comitis Theobaldi Blesensis regni Francorum procuratoris ad Alexandrum papam ut supra.

(*w.*) Epistola domini papae venerabilibus archiepiscopis episcopis et universo clero et populo per Angliam constitutis ut supra. perg. fol.

Ha. 10, marked like No. 9. A and B apparently then one volume, although divided by a line in the Phillipps MS. A is marked with two trefoils. 10 A is apparently Royal MS. 8 F XV. 10 B is Cotton MS. Faustina B I, ff. 2–11 Formerly (*see* 8 F XV) Byland Abbey.

11.—(*a.*) Brocardus de nominibus undecim regionum continentium inter se 113 provincias.

(*b.*) Item viginti libri Burchardi ep. Warmaciensis decretorium [*sic*] de variis conciliis ex sententiis sanctorum patrum et generalium conciliorum atque summorum pontificum excerpti. fol.

Ha. 3, marked ♀ A. Cotton MS. Claud. C VI, ff. 1–165. Shorthand inscription, HNRY SAVIL.

12.—(*a.*) Titulus domini Richardi ducis Ebor. et suorum successorum ad regnum Castiliae et Legionum.

(*b.*) Item titulus domini regis Edwardi tertii et suorum successorum ad coronam et regaliam regni Franciae.

(*c.*) De constructione urbium majorum tam Britannicarum quam aliarum ante ortum Christi.

(*d.*) De viis regalibus et quare Scotia et Hibernia sic dictae sunt.

(*e.*) De adventu Julii Caesaris et Roderici regis Pictorum et quomodo et per quem sedes sancti Andreae in Scotia erat dotata.

(*f.*) De septem gentibus in insula Britanniae et incolarum linguis.

(*g.*) De septem regnis et eorum limitibus.

(*h.*) De regibus Britanniae.

(*i.*) De situ et dimensione Britanniae et de mirabilibus ejus.

(*k.*) De insulis.

(*l.*) De via ab Anglia ad Romam et ad alias urbes.

(*m.*) De Henrico duce Lancastriae.

(*n.*) De Thoma duce Lancastriae.

(*o.*) Versus de temporibus ab origine mundi.

(*p.*) Versus de novem meritissimis viris in materna lingua.

(*q.*) Versus plangentes statum et conditionem Angliae in materna lingua.

(*r.*) Versus de conditionibus hominum mundalium.

(*s.*) De Noe et de ejus filiis et successoribus.

(*t.*) De aetatibus mundi.

(*u.*) De quattuor synodis in primitiva ecclesia.

(*v.*) De gestis quorundam imperatorum et regum Saxonum.

(*w.*) De Johanne Scoto qui claruit tempore Lodovici secundi filii Lotharii.

(*x.*) De successione regum post Conanum de stirpe Saxonica sive Anglica in ordine.

(*y.*) De successione regum Angliae de stirpe et sanguine Normannico et de eorum gestis usque ad Richardum tertium. papiro. fol.

Ha. 200, marked A. Here marked with three trefoils. Afterwards in the Cotton Library (*see* Harl. MS. 6018, f. 104), where most of the contents are noted as "recenter scripta nec sane ullius pretii." Missing before the date of Smith's Cotton catalogue.

13.—Chronicon Mariani Scoti a Sweyno Danorum rege usque ad finem regni regis Stephani. Haec chronica continuata sunt per ignotum authorem usque ad annum ultimum regni regis Henrici tertii. perg. fol.

Ha. 204, marked AA and a trefoil. [Ad annum ultimum] Ha. *ad regnum Hen. tertii.* If the *annum ultimum* is a blunder, the MS. is probably Cotton, Vitellius E XIII, ff. 1–203 (partly burnt).

14.—(*a.*) Ecclesiastica historia gentis Anglorum.

(*b.*) Epistola de transitu Bedae presbyteri.

(*c.*) Vita sanctorum abbatum monasterii in Wiramutha et Girum scilicet Benedicti, Ceolfridi, Easteruuini, Sigfridi et Hwetberti a Beda composita.

(*d.*) Item prologus in vitam Bedae presbyteri.

(*e.*) Item vita ejusdem.

(*f.*) Gesta Britonum a Gilda composita.

(*g.*) Vita sancti Cuthberti Lindisfarnensis episcopi per venerabilem Bedam.

(*h.*) Item catalogus episcoporum Lindisfarnensis et Dunelmensis ecclesiae.

(*i.*) Orationes duae de sancto Cuthberto.

(*k.*) Donatio regis Egfridi de villa quae vocatur Creec et de civitate quae vocatur Lugubalia.

(*l.*) Item visio sancti Oswaldi cum esset paratus ad bellum contra Cathlonem regem.

(*m.*) De reliquiis quae in Dunelmensi ecclesia continentur.

(*n.*) De vnctione cum qua reges Angliae debent ungi. perg. fol.

Ha. 155, marked AA. Cotton, Vitellius E I, much burnt.

15.—(*a.*) Prologus epistolaris Jocelini ad Jocelinum in vita Kentegerni.

(*b.*) De vita Kentegerni et de monasterio ab eo constructo in quo 963 monachi erant. Quid de Britannia predixit. Quomodo Roderich rex sanctum Kentigernum ut ad suam sedem in Glasghu rediret nuntiis et literis invitaverit et quomodo discessit et cum illo ad sexcentos sexaginta quinque abierunt in Albaniam.

(*c.*) De duobus ecclesiis ab eo erectis et de duabus crucibus immensae magnitudinis quarum una est in Glasghu locata altera in Lothwerwerd.

(*d.*) De ecclesia in Glascu in qua corpus ejus requiescit.

(*e.*) Item de cimeterio ejusdem ecclesiae ubi 665 sancti cum omnibus fere magnatibus illius regni requiescunt. fol.

Ha. 167, marked A and a trefoil. Cotton MS. Vitellius C VIII, ff. 165–end.

16.—(*a.*) Dicta Lincolniensis continentia cap. 164.

(*b.*) Tractatus ejusdem qui dicitur templum dei. 484.

(*c.*) De confessione et de diffinitione Eucharistiae. 509.

(*d.*) De cessatione legalium. 527.

(*e.*) De decem praeceptis. 674.

(*f.*) De confessione.

(*g.*) Item sermo dictus pro venerabili patre ep. Lincolniensi in curia Romana.

(*h.*) De amore et contemptu temporalium.

(*i.*) De misericordia et elemosina et misteria condicionis humanae. d. secundum.

(*k.*) Tractatus quomodo perpetuae voluntati culpae venialis debetur poena perpetua. d. 4.

(*l.*) De temerario judicio aliorum et de indiscreto judicio domini. d. 5.

(*m.*) De mendacio et de septem rationibus probantibus quod omne mendacium est peccatum. 6.

(*n.*) De pastoribus et prelatis malis ecclesiae, etc.

(*o.*) Item notabilia excerpta de epistolis domini Roberti Groset Linc. episcopi. fol.

IIa. 209. Trinity College, Cambridge, B 15 20. Belonged to Henry, Earl of Northampton (d. 1614). Notes in Savile's hand; others by Edward Browne.

17.—(*a.*) Lincolniensis de oculo morali lib. 1.

(*b.*) Tractatus de veneno. lib. 2.

(*c.*) Sermones tres in annunciatione dominica.

(*d.*) De fide futurae resurrectionis.

(*e.*) De lilio comparato ad virum justum.

(*f.*) De assiduitate orandi.

(*g.*) Quod primus homo comparatur ovi ante peccatum.

(*h.*) De baptismo penitentiae.

(*i.*) De descensu Christi vel adventu ejus.

(*k.*) Tractatus contra falsos Christianos.

(*l.*) Tractatus de modo redemptionis nostrae.

(*m.*) Tractatus quare reprobi damnantur finaliter sine spe reparationis.

(*n.*) Tractatus quare effluxerunt sanguis et aqua de Christi latere.

(*o.*) Tractatus de mundana felicitate.

(*p.*) De vana gloriatione.

(*q.*) De charitate dei erga hominem.

(*r.*) Sermo: incipit Mihi mundus crucifixus et ego mundo. 24°.

(*s.*) De insigniis Adae.

(*t.*) Qualiter homo factus est ad imaginem dei.

(*u.*) Item allegoriae et morales expositiones in operibus sex dierum.

(*v.*) De stabilitate habenda in conversione.

(*w.*) De informatione juvenum optima summa in vita beati Anselmi.

(*x.*) De concordia voluntatis alterius quid emolumenti facit.

(*y.*) Exemplum de avicula.

(*z.*) Anselmus de sacramentis ecclesiae.

(*aa.*) Anselmus de corpore et sanguine domini.

(*bb.*) Anselmus de Antichristo.

(*cc.*) Lincolniensis de libero arbitrio.

(*dd.*) De sex differentiis.
(*ee.*) Quod deus est forma prima omnium.
(*ff.*) De intelligentiis.
(*gg.*) De veritate.
(*hh.*) De veritate futurorum contingentium.
(*ii.*) De ordine emanandi causarum a deo.
(*kk.*) Tractatus de impressione aeris.
(*ll.*) De iride et speculo.
(*mm.*) De statu causarum.
(*nn.*) De luce. De colore ejusdem.
(*oo.*) De generationibus impressionum humidorum.
(*pp.*) Tractatus quod motus simpliciter sit a forma prima ut efficiente.
(*qq.*) De dispositione motoris et moti in motu circulari.
(*rr.*) Item capitula 147 vel dicta Lincolniensis.
(*ss.*) Tractatus Lincolniensis de cessatione legalium.
(*tt.*) Tractatus beati Anselmi de conceptione beatae Mariae.
(*uu.*) Meditatio cuiusdam peccatoris et pauperis divi Anselmi de excellentia beatae Mariae.
(*vv.*) Item expositio quaedam prologi sancti Hieronomi super bibliam per Ro. Linc.
(*www.*) Expositio Geneseos.
(*xx.*) De decem preceptis.
(*yy.*) De confessione.
(*zz.*) Quomodo Christus est virga de radice Jessae.
(*aaa.*) Expositio in haec verba Canticorum, Vnguentum effusum est nomen tuum.
(*bbb.*) Item expositio alia in ista verba Cant. Nigra sum sed formosa.
(*ccc.*) Quomodo manus accipitur in designatione operis in sacra scriptura.
(*ddd.*) Quare spiritus sanctus descendit super Christum in specie columbae.
(*eee.*) Quomodo spiritus ubi vult spirat.
(*fff.*) De Levitis ex libro Numerorum.
(*ggg.*) Qualem episcopum esse oportet ex institutione Pauli ad Titum.

(*hhh.*) De signis in sole et luna ante diem iudicii.

(*iii.*) De laude beati Martini super haec verba Pauper laudabit nomen tuum

(*kkk.*) De incarnatione Christi.

(*lll.*) Expositio in haec verba Exiit edictum a Caesare.

(*mmm.*) De beatitudine pauperum in spiritu.

(*nnn.*) De mutua collatione antiquorum. perg. fol.

Ha. 208. Probably Cotton MS. Otho D X (much burnt), the contents of which exactly agree.

Article *mm* was cut out of the Cotton MS. some time before Smith's catalogue.

18.—(*a.*) Liber tractatus Roberti Lincolniensis episcopi, etc.

(*b.*) De suo fine cogitare. cap. 1.

(*c.*) De poenis quibus purgatur anima. 2.

(*d.*) De peccatis pro quibus animae angustientur. 3.

(*e.*) Quare de magno die judicii debemus cogitare. 4.

(*f.*) De grande poena infernali. 5.

(*g.*) De gaudiis septem et de septem confusionibus corporum.

(*h.*) De septem gaudiis animarum et eorum contrariis.

(*i.*) Constitutiones provinciales ecclesiae beati Petri Ebor. per dominum Walterum Gray quondam archiep. Ebor.

(*k.*) De decimis foeni, agrorum, lacticinii, molendinorum, pasturae, piscariae, apum et lucri negotiacionis.

(*l.*) Constitutiones provinciae Ebor. statutum modificatum in concilio provinciali.

(*m.*) Casus reservati archiepiscopo Ebor. viz. xxxvii.

(*n.*) Constitutiones per dictum Willelmum [*sic*] nuper archiep. Ebor.

(*o.*) Denunciationes sententiarum excommunicationis.

(*p.*) Bernardus de dignitate sacerdotis.

(*q.*) De sigillo confessionis.

(*r.*) Speculum ecclesiae. De emendatione vitae sive de regula vivendi, quod distinguitur in 12 cap. sc. (1) de conversione; (2) de contemptu mundi; (3) de paupertate; (4) constitutione vitae; (5) de tribulatione; (6) de patientia; (7) de oratione; (8) de meditatione; (9) de lectione; (10) de puritate mentis; (11) de amore dei; (12) contemplatione dei.

(*s.*) Speculum lucidum et apertissimum presbyterorum, lib. 3, de miseria humanae conditionis editi a Lothario diacono cardinali.

(*t.*) Speculum Christianum vel de peccatis Britonum et de causis depositionis eorum. per dom. Joh. Walton. speculum peccatoris. tractatus incip. Magna est differentia inter praedicationem et doctrinam, habens metra aliqua post finem uniuscuiusque capitis in vernacula lingua.

(*u.*) Item abbatia sancti spiritus in loco dicto conscientia in prosa Anglica.

(*v.*) Item parabola Salamonis vel 57 lectiones patris ad filium in metro Anglico vetusto.

(*w.*) Item tabulae quaedam fidei Christianae. perg. 4°.

Ha. 136, marked A. Artt. g–o, may be Cotton MS. Vit. D V, artt. 5–7.

19.—(*a.*) Tractatus de justitia, de contemplatione passionis domini per singulas horas diei per Aluredum Ryevall. ut fertur.

(*b.*) Item summa magistri Joh. Gryme super canones missae

(*c.*) De duodecim abusionibus saeculi.

(*d.*) Liber de custodia oris sive de doctrina oris sive de lingua et dividitur in sex partes. per Rob. Lincoln. perg. fol.

Ha. 19; probably Arundel MS. 47. *See* also No. 277 below.

20.—(*a.*) Excerpta ex chronicis novem librorum Henrici de Huntingdon incipientia cum Britanniae, etc.

(*b.*) Item collectiones quaedam ex chronicis Ranulphi Nigri.

(*c.*) Item nomina regum Scotorum qui regnaverunt post Pictos.

(*d.*) Item de diversis authoribus quo tempore scripserunt.

(*e.*) Item de synodis universalibus et generalibus et de temporibus et annis in quibus fuerunt celebratae.

(*f.*) Item abbreviatio quaedam de gestis Normannorum in fine compendiosa conclusa.

(*g.*) Historia Britonum abbreviata usque ad tempus Cadwalladri.

(*h.*) Chronicon de gestis regum Anglorum et Britanniae in carmine hexametro cum notis marginalibus.

(*i.*) De statu Britonum quintuplici et recapitulatione historiae ejusdem incip. Britones origine, etc.

(*k.*) Chronica excerpta ex dictis Willelmi de Malmesburi una cum floribus dictorum Henrici Herfordensis archidiaconi necnon cum additis a Gilda et Gilberto Monumentense. Incipit Anno ab incarnatione quadragesimo [*sic*] xlix° venere Angli et Saxones in Britanniam cujus adventus sic narro. deinde tamen enodabitur Julio Cesare, *etc.* Chronica haec continuata sunt usque ad bellum Dunelmi tempore Edwardi 1346 a monacho Lanercostensis monasterii in com. Cumberlandiae.

(*l.*) Item in hoc volumine sunt multae epistolae, scil. epistola Galfridi Lincolniensis electi de ejusdem episcopatus resignatione. epistola Alexandri papae de subversione facienda terrae Hierosolimitanae. item epistola eiusdem pro eodem 1182 Henrico regi II. epistola papae Lucii de absolutione Willelmi regis Scotiae. epistola Rollandi Rievallensis abbatis ad summum pontificem Lucium. epistola Cophizae astrologi de conjunctione planetarum. epistola Willelmi astrologi de supradictis planetarum conjunctionibus 1186. epistola fratris Alselmi Wygornensis monachi de supradicta planetarum conjunctione. item versus de eodem subjecto. epistola Pharamessae filii Abelabi Cordubensis ad Johannem Toletanum episcopum missa de consolatione. epistola Urbani papae tertii. item Urbani papae ad Willelmum regem Scotiae. item ejusdem papae ad Jocelinum Glascuensem ep. et ad abbates de Melros et de Newbotle et de Dunfermelyn. epistola fratris Terrici magni praeceptoris Templi Hierusalem ad praeceptores et fratres Templi. epistola papae Gregorii viii. ad universos Christi fideles. epistola ejusdem pro eodem negotio. item suasio magistri Bernardi Aureliansis ad omnes ecclesiarum praelatos ad crucem capiendam. epistola Antiochiae ad Henricum regem Angliae. epistola Henrici regis Angliae ad patriarchas Antiochiae et Hierusalem et ad Raymundum principem Antiochiae et ad alios

Christianos orientalis ecclesiae. epistola Tirrici magni praeceptoris domus Templi Jerusalem ad Henricum regem Angliae. item epistola papae Clementis iii. epistola ejusdem ad Willelmum regem Scotorum. epistola ejusdem ad Henricum regem Angliae pro eodem negotio. epistola Clementis papae universo clero episcopatus s. Andreae in Scotia pro Jocelino episcopo s. Andreae. item ejusdem pro eodem negotio. epistola Frederici Romanorum imperatoris ad Saladinum Saracenorum praesidem. epistola Clementis papae ad Willelmum regem Scottorum de excepcione ecclesiarum terrae suae. ordo coronationis Richardi regis Angliae (filii Mathildis). carta regis Richardi Angliae de libertatibus regis Scotiae adeptis. cartae diversae regum Angliae et aliorum litterae. carta Galfridi comitis Exesi filii Petri ad vicecomites et ballivos Angliae de quadragesima parte redituum regis et laicorum colligenda ad subversionem terrae Hierosolimitanae. perg. fol.

IIa. 197, marked ♀, with note "My Lord William [Howard] hath borrowed this book." His borrowing of it is again recorded by Cotton in Harl. MS. 6018, f. 120. Cotton MS. Claudius D VII: the only MS. I have seen with Savile's book plate, a printed scrap of paper [Henry Savill cawled longe Henri Savell owes this booke. He that fyndes yt let hem have yt.]

21.—(*a*.) Chronicon Matthaei Paris.

(*b*.) Item gesta quaedam Arthuri regis.

(*c*.) Item confessio templariorum de quibusdam articulis pro quibus condemnati fuerunt. perg. fol.

IIa. 197, marked A. If this means, as it usually, but not always, does, that Cotton acquired the book, it may have been divided as Nero D V and Julius B XII, ff. 67–82.

22.—(*a*.) Topographia Londini et Hierusalem cum urbibus et locis notabilibus inter eas, Gallice conscripta et coloribus illuminata.

(*b*.) Typus terrarum orbis coloribus figuratus et delineatus per Robertum de Melkeleia de Waltham.

(*c*.) Genealogia Alfredi regis continuata usque ad Henricum ii. cum relatione consanguinitatum et successionum regum per Robertum de Melkeleia.

(*d.*) Brevis tractatus de ventis principalibus et collateralibus.

(*e.*) Flores historiarum per Mattheum Westmonasteriensem. perg. fol.

Ha. 191, marked A. Probably the well-known autograph MS. of Matthew Paris' *Chronica Majora* at Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, No. xxvi.

23.—(*a.*) Sermones domini Richardi Armacani habiti Avinione et aliis locis quampluribus de diversis sanctis et temporibus.

(*b.*) Propositio domini Rich. Arm. ex parte regis Angliae Edwardi iii. post conquestum in consistorio domini papae Avinione pro gratia jubilea ejusdem domini regis populo obtinenda anno 1349 in mense Augusti.

(*c.*) Item propositio Armachani facta in consistorio coram domino papa et cardinalibus ac praelatis ad utilitatem cleri ac populi Christiani super materiam mendicitatis ac privilegiorum contra fratres de ordinibus mendicantium quibuscumque apud Avinionem anno 1357.

(*d.*) Objectiones Armachani contra seipsum in materia de mendicitate et aliae cum suis solutionibus.

(*e.*) Themata sermonum decretalium et aliarum festivitatum. perg. fol.

Ha. 160, marked A, with note: "My lord Carew had this book. lost." Probably St. John's College, Oxford, No. 65.

24.—(*a.*) Exceptiones Alcwini (seu Albini) Eboracensis diaconi de moralibus b. Gregorii.

(*b.*) Tractatus super Cantica Canticorum exceptus a venerabili Beda presbytero ex diversis libris b. Gregorii.

(*c.*) Liber b. Augustini qui intitulatur de disciplina Christiana. perg. fol.

Ha. 154, *in a large folio.*

25.—Phoebus in ariete. in Anglicis carminibus. perg. fol.

Ha. 17.

26.—(*a.*) Chronicon Walteri de Gisburn de gestis regum Angliae a tempore Willelmi conquestoris usque ad annum 1301.

(*b.*) Item chronicon incipiens Vt regum Britanniae exordium et regum et eventuum ipsius processum sciamus, etc. usque ad annum 1347. perg. fol.

Ha. 60, marked AA. Cotton split it into Vesp. A IX and Caligula A XIII, ff. 5-15. The original continuous foliation remains, and both parts have the name of an earlier owner, John Riddell, who has added at the end a curious note of a brood of rooks being taken at Knaresborough on the 20th of December, 1534.

27.—(*a.*) Epithalamia b. Virginis ad honorem Sponsi et Sponsae. Prol. incipit Aula triumphalis virtutum florida virgo. Narratio inc. Astraeam terrenum [*sic*] lues terrena potestas. libri decem.

(*b.*) Orationes virtutum. Incipit Virtutes gratuitae pluunt donativa, etc. Elegia i. elegia cupiditatis et de labore et dolore in bellis motis et movendis contra ecclesiam victricem. incipit Quis furor o miseri mortales bella movere;—ii. De triumphis ecclesiae. inc. Belli quosque decet, etc.;—iii. De invocatione facta ad primum motorem. inc. Horrida quae scribo detestor proelia sicut Flebilis exequias, etc.;—iv. De bellis ecclesiae contra Albigenses hereticos et de causis eorum;—Epistola transmissa a magistris Tholosanis ad universalia studia alibi florentia, in prosa;—v. De strage mutua apud Tholosam ante mortem Simonis. inc. Hic mihi moeroris casus elegia praebet, etc.;—vi. De mirabilibus quae contigerunt tunc temporis per diversas terras. inc. Annum millenum domini centum bis et annos Vigintique novem semita solis agit, etc.;—vii. Liber elegiarum de s. Edmundo confessore;—[viii.] De comite Flanndriae;—viii[i.] De malitia uxoris Arthuri;—[x.] De vita scholastica. perg. fol.

Ha. 108, *quarto.*

28.—Rydevallus super libros de civitate dei in quo libro cultus illorum deorum et dearum quos Romani appellabant selectos specialiter reprobatur et viri [*sic* for *veri*] dei quem colunt Christiani summa perfectio declaratur. duobus voluminibus. perg.

Ha. 18, *Quarto.*

29.—(*a.*) Willelmus Meldunensis monachus super explanationem Lamentationum Hieremiae prophetae.

(*b.*) Alphabetum graecum.

(*c.*) Libri xi. Alexandri Necham de s. Albano super Ecclesiasten de vanitate humanae fragilitatis. perg. fol.

Ha. 153. Probably Cotton MS. Tiberius A XII (much burnt). Belonged to Eynesham Abbey.

30.—Summa theologiae Gulielmi Brumyard. perg. fol.

Ha. 7, *a large book.*

31.—(*a.*) Augustinus de civitate dei. qui liber fuit correctus a fratre Richardo de Notingham monacho domus s. Mariae de Bellalanda Eboracensi anno 1282 vi. nonas Julii. libri 22.

(*b.*) Tractatus brevis in quo ostenditur quod in anno domini 1199 dedicatum est altare domini Salvatoris a domino Rainaldo ep. de Ros in Scotia.

(*c.*) Item de aliis altaribus dedicatis a dno. Waltero ep. de Candida Casa et a dno. Nicholao ep. Insularum et de reliquiis quae sunt in illis.

(*d.*) Item genealogia a Seth et Enoch usque ad s. Paulum cum annis in margine notatis.

(*e*) Item index locupletissimus librorum de civitate dei. perg. fol.

Not in Ha. (?) Marked here with a trefoil against art. *b.*

32.—(*a.*) Glossa in orationem dominicam et in 4 evangelia. Anglice.

(*b.*) De morte primi parentis Adae et de inceptione crucis Christi. Anglice.

(*c.*) Tractatus de quodam spiritu qui dicitur spiritus Guidonis. Anglice.

(*d.*) Vita s. Oswaldi regis Northumbrorum et aliorum regum in Anglicis rhythmis. perg. fol.

Not in Ha. (?)

33.—Inventorium omnium librorum pertinentium ad commune armariolum domus Eboracensis ord. fratrum heremitarum s. Augustini factum in presentia fratrum Joh. de Ergum, Joh. Kerswell, Rich. de Thorp et Joh. de Appelby anno 1372 fratre Will. de Swynton tunc existente priore. perg. fol.

Ha. 61, dating (wrongly) 1362, marked AA. Apparently Dublin MS., D. i. 17 (359).

34.—(*a.*) Libri 19 Richardi Radulphi archiep. Hiberniae primatis de quaestionibus Armenorum continentes capitula quae tractantur in singulis libris quas ipse ad reverendos in Christo patribus [*sic*] Nersi archiep. Manusgerdiensi ac fratri Joh. electo Clatensi majoris Armeniae scripsit.

(*b.*) Item liber inc. Expedito usque huc a liii. articulo de pertinentibus in divinis ad relationes proprias. perg. fol.

Ha. 163, *Quaestiones Armenorum per Rich. Radulphum Hiberniae in lectiones Gandani, in a large folio.*

35.—(*a.*) Didascalicon.

(*b.*) Item prologus argumentatus in compendium scientiarum.

(*c.*) Item isagoge mag. Hugonis in evidentiam theologiae et de ejus cognitione.

(*d.*) Institutiones novitiorum.

(*e.*) De tribus diebus.

(*f.*) De contemptu mundi sub dialogo.

(*g.*) De lapsu et reparatione prothoplasti.

(*h.*) De arra animae.

(*i.*) De virginitate s. Mariae per mag. Hugonem. perg. fol.

Ha. 12, adding, after art. *g*, *De sacramentis veteris et novi testamenti.*

36.—(*a.*) Epistolae duae Isidori ad Braulionem.

(*b.*) Item epistolae duae Braulionis ad Isidorum.

(*c.*) Item viginti libri Isidori etymologiarum.

(*d.*) De disciplina et arte.

(*e.*) Item libri tres ejusdem de summo bono, de angelis, de spe gratiae, etc. perg. fol.

Not in Ha.

37.—Libri septem historiae polychronicae compositae per fratrem Ranulphum monachum Cestrensem ad annum 1342. Haec historia continuata est usque ad annos Henrici quarti. perg. fol.

Ha. 150, *Polichronicon per Ran. Cestriensem in a lardge folio. item in eodem chronicon imprimis Richardus de Burdeux anno gra. 1377 usque ad annum Hen. 4*[i].

38.—(*a.*) Passio s. Aelphegi mar.
(*b.*) Translatio s. Aelphegi mar.
(*c.*) Vita s. Anselmi Cantuar. archiep.
(*d.*) Miracula eiusdem.
(*e.*) Passio s. Epipodii mar.
(*f.*) Passio s. Gregorii mar.
(*g.*) Passio s. Alexandri mar.
(*h.*) Passio s. Marci ev.
(*i.*) Sermones in litania majori.
(*k.*) Vita s. Hugonis abb. Clun.
(*l.*) Passio s. Vitalis mar. et filiorum eius.
(*m.*) Gervasii et Prothasii.
(*n.*) Passio s. Torpetis mar.
(*o.*) Passio s. Maximi mar.
(*p.*) Vita s. Philippi ap.
(*q.*) De inventione s. crucis.
(*r.*) Passio ss. Alexandri Eventii et Theodoli presb.
(*s.*) Passio s. Judae qui et Quiriacus dicitur.
(*t.*) Vita s. Odilonis abb.
(*u.*) Sermo Petri Damiani ante port. Lat.
(*v.*) Vita s. Johannis ep. Beverlacensis.
(*w.*) Passio s. Victoris mar.
(*x.*) Sermo in translatione s. Andreae et de origine civitatis s. Andreae in Scotia.
(*y.*) De Gratino filio et uxore ejus.
(*z.*) De Lisbio proconsule et fide ejus.
(*aa.*) De Torphane et uxore proconsulis.
(*bb.*) De quadragintis [*sic*] mortuis suscitatis.
(*cc.*) De Sostrate et servo ejus.
(*dd.*) De demoniacis sanatis ad bellum.
(*ee.*) De Antiphane uxore et servis eius.
(*ff.*) De Maximilla uxore proconsulis Egeatis.

(*gg.*) Translatio s. Nicholai ep.
(*hh.*) Passio s. Gordani mar.
(*ii.*) Passio s. Panchrasii mar.
(*kk.*) Passio ss. Nerei et Achillei fratrum sociorumque eorumdem.
(*ll.*) Scripta Marcelli ad ss. Nereum et Achilleum.
(*mm.*) Item rescripta de passione eorum.
(*nn.*) De obitu s. Petronillae virginis et de passione Feliculae.
(*oo.*) Vita s. Bendani et de diversis miraculis quae vidit in Oceano.
(*pp.*) Vita s. Servatii Tungurensis ep.
(*qq.*) Vita s. Dunstani archiep.
(*rr.*) Vita s. Augustini Anglorum archiep.
(*ss.*) Item interrogationes Augustini cum responsis Gregorii papae.
(*tt.*) De obitu Gregorii.
(*uu.*) Tituli opusculorum venerabilis Bedae ab ipso editi.
(*vv.*) Vita sanctorum abbatum monasterii in Wiramutha et Gyruum, Benedicti, Ceolfridi, Easteruuini, Sigfridi atque Whetberti ab ejusdem monasterio [*sic*] presbytero et monacho Beda composita.
(*ww.*) Vita s. Germani edita a Fortunato Pictaviensi ep.
(*xx.*) Vita s. Cononis mar.
(*yy.*) Vita s. Mauritii.
(*zz.*) Passio s. Marcellini presb. et Petri exorcistae.
(*aaa.*) Passio s. Erasmi mar.
(*bbb.*) Passio s. Bonifacii mar.
(*ccc.*) Passio s. Juliani mar.
(*ddd.*) Vita s. Medardi.
(*eee.*) Passio ss. Primi et Feliciani.
(*fff.*) Translatio et vita s. Margaritae reginae Scotorum.
(*ggg.*) Vita s. Niniani ep. et conf. ab Aelredo Rievallensi abbate Anglico in Latinum translata.
(*hhh.*) Vita b. patris Columbae.
(*iii.*) De s. Fenteno abb. filio Talchani natione Scoto.
(*kkk.*) De Cailtrano eius monacho.

(*lll.*) De Findchano presb. illius monasterii fundatore quod Scotice Ardchaun nuncupatur in ethica terra.

(*mmm.*) De s. Bartheneo.

(*nnn.*) De s. Columba.

(*ooo.*) Item admonitio s. Adamnani ad scriptores.

(*ppp.*) Item nomina duodecim virorum qui cum s. Columba de Scotia primo ejus transitu ad Britanniam transmigraverunt.

(*qqq.*) De parentibus et consobrinis ejus.

(*rrr.*) De Birano mago.

(*sss.*) Passio s. Genthulii mar.

(*ttt.*) Vita s. Barnabae ap.

(*uuu.*) Passio Viti, Modesti et Crescentiae mar.

(*vvv.*) Passio Cyrici et Julittae mar.

(*www.*) Passio s. Botulphi.

(*xxx.*) Vita s. Dioscori.

(*yyy.*) Passio ss. Marti et Marcelliani.

(*zzz.*) Tractatio Ambrosii de inventione ss. mar. Gervasii et Prothasii.

(*aaaa.*) Vita s. Leufredi abb.

(*bbbb.*) Passio s. Albani mar.

(*cccc.*) Vita s. Etheldredae virg.

(*dddd.*) Sermones diversorum ss.

(*eeee.*) Passio s. Hirenei ep. et mar.

(*ffff.*) Passio s. Simphorosae uxoris s. Gethulii mar. cum multis aliis Lugdunensibus.

(*gggg.*) Sermo Leonis papae in nat. s. Joh. Bapt.

(*hhhh.*) Alius sermo s. Augustini (unde supra).

(*iiii.*) Passio ss. Joh. et Pauli.

(*kkkk.*) Passio s. Julii mar.

(*llll.*) Passio s. Simphorosae cum vii. filiis. perg. fol.

Ha. 161, marked with AA and a trefoil. Ha. gives the end more correctly. *Passio s. Simphorosae uxoris s. Gethulii mar. Passio s. Hirenei ep. et mar. cum multis Lugdunensibus. Passio ss. Andochii presb. Thyrsi diac. et Felicis. Vita s. Yvonis ep.* Cotton MS. Tib. D. III (much burnt).

39.—Explanatio Stephani Langton Cantuar. archiep. super Esaiam proph., Tobiam, Judith, Paralipomenon et Machabaeos perg. fol.

Ha. 8. Perhaps Laud Misc. 149. From Byland.

40.—Gemma animae vel liber de divinis officiis per ven. Bedam vel per Honorium ut fertur.

Ha. 156, *in fol. and faire writt.* Cotton, Tiberius C III. Shorthand inscription, "LNT THS TO MR USHER" (?)

41.—(*a.*) Expositio orationis dominicae incipiens

Almighty God in Trinitie
In whom are only persons thre.

(*b.*) Item de dono timoris inc.

Ye gyft of dred is a grace
Yat us behoves first purchase.

(*c.*) De septem operibus misericordiae corporibus. in Anglicis rhythmis.

(*d.*) De miraculis b. Mariae virg. in Anglicis rhythmis.

(*e.*) Epistola s. Machari heremitae ad fratres. soluta oratione Anglica.

(*f.*) Item doctrina s. Johannis eremitae ad fratres. soluta oratione Anglica.

(*g.*) Doctrina ss. patrum collecta ex vitis patrum. prosa Anglica.

(*h.*) Item diversi tractatus de virtutibus. versu Anglico.

(*i.*) Item tractatus incipiens

Fader and Son and Haly Gast
Almightie God in Trinitie, etc. fol.

Ha. 162, showing that it is distinct from No. 40, though the Phillipps MS. does not make this clear. The work is the *Mirror of Life* attributed to William of Nassington.

42.—(*a.*) Liber evangeliorum doctrinalium [*sic*] cum expositione doct. per totum annum in Anglicis rhythmis per Wilfridum ut fertur.

(*b.*) Item communes expositiones sanctorum sec. Johannem Latine prosa.

(*c.*) Tractatus incipiens Convertimini ad me.

(*d.*) Prophetia Rafydi Rewman.

(*e.*) Tractatus de sphera. Lat. prosa.

(*f.*) Stimulus conscientiae per Richardum heremitam de Hampole Eboracensem in Anglicis rhythmis cum indice alphabetico.

Ha. 15, *Liber euangeliorum dominicalium in Angliam editionem translatus per Wilfridum juniorem in rithme, vell expositiones doctrinales per totum annum. Prophetiae de cancro. Tractatus de sphera per Joh. de Sacro Bosco. Stimulus Amoris in Englishe verse per R. Hampole.* Ha. 109, *A glosse upon the gospells in English verse per Wilfridum Juniorem ut fero*, is perhaps an accidental repetition of the same book.

43.—Secreta secretorum Aristotilis. continent cap. 65 cum prefatione Philippi clerici de Valentia.

Not in Ha.

44.—(*a.*) Tractatus qui dicitur flos philosophiae per Willelmum de Conchis inter ducem et philosophum. Incipit Viris [*sic*] venerande dux Normannorum et comes Andegavensium, etc.

(*b.*) Tractatus incipiens Signaculum apostolatus mei vos estis in domino.

(*c.*) Compotus mag. Joh. de Sacro Bosco.

(*d.*) Calendarium incipiens Per veterum sagacitatem quae mira subtilitate, etc.

(*e.*) Tractatus de sphera. perg. fol.

Not in Ha.

45.—Liber b. Effrem diaconi de compunctione, de die judicii, de resurrectione, de regno caelorum. perg. fol.

Ha. 13.

46.—Dives et pauper Anglice. Mancus est liber. pap. fol.

Ha. 146, *dialoguewise.* I do not think this can be D'Ewes' copy, now Harl. MS. 149, which is not obviously defective except in the table of contents.

47.—Nova quaedam compilatio de vita Jesu Christi sive speculum humanae salvationis. fol.

Ha. 24. Harl. MS. 26. Shorthand inscription, NETLTON HNRY SAVIL. Belonged to Symonds D'Ewes.

48.—Libri 19 de naturis sive de proprietatibus rerum ex diversis authorum scriptis sed praecipue ex libris mag. Jacobi quondam Agnonensis

ep. et tunc temporis Tusculani praesulis et Rom. curiae cardinalis eleganti sermone conscripti. perg. fol.

Ha. 16. By Thomas of Cantimpré. Royal MS. 12 F VI. Shorthand inscription, HNRY SAVIL. Afterwards in the Theyer collection. From Sawley Abbey, near Ripon.

49.—Epistolae Cassiodori senatoris. Inc. Propositi nostri est, etc. perg. 4°.

Ha. 137. Probably Royal MS. 8 B XIX. Belonged to John Erghom, the York Augustinian.

50.—Morales expositiones mag. Johannis de Albis [*sic*] villa mag. etiam Odonis de Cantia et mag. Rogeri de Sarisbiria in unum compactae super evangelia dominicalia per totum annum. 4°.

Probably Ha. 158. Arundel MS. 231. Shorthand inscription, HNRY SAVIL. From Fountains Abbey.

51.—(*a.*) Epistolae Ivonis Carnotensis.

(*b.*) Origines [*sic*] super Leviticum.

(*c.*) Psalterium in honorem s. Mariae. perg. fol.

Ha. 79, adding to art. *c*, *in verse.*

52.—(*a.*) Liber de secretis secretorum Aristotelis.

(*b.*) Historia Daretis Frigii de bello Trojano.

(*c.*) Historia Britonum per Galfridum Arturi Monumetensem de Britannica lingua in Latinum translata.

(*d.*) Chronicon Martini. 20.

(*e.*) Item versus 117 de excidio Trojae incipientes Pergama flere volo, etc.

(*f.*) Experimenta quaedam Gallice.

(*g.*) Historia Alexandri regis Macedoniae a Willelmo cive Spoletano metrice composita carmine hexametro et pentametro.

(*h.*) Cur deus fecit omnia mutabilia et inconstantia cum ipse sit constans per Wilikinum de gente Spoleti. incipit O deus alme pater, etc.

(*i.*) Narratio quaedam de rege Alexandro. fol.

Ha. 195. In place of art. *h* appears *alii versus notabiles de diversis fabulis.*

53.—(*a.*) Quaedam notabiles sententiae de homiliis Chrisostomi operis im perfecti sec. ordinem alphabeti.

(*b.*) Brito de diversis vocabulis bibliae sec. ord. alphabeti.

(*c.*) Tractatus grammaticae editus ab Aristotile prout aliqui grammatici opinantur quem mag. Robertus Grosseteste Lincolniensis episcopus de Graeco in Latinum transtulisse dicitur. fo. 1.

(*d.*) Ars notaria vel ars memorandi. fo. 9.

(*e.*) Libri beati Augustini: imprimis Aug. de fide et simbola [*sic*]. 14; [ii] Sermo b. Aug. super illud Bonitatem et disciplinam et scientiam doce me. fol. 17; [iii] Epistola Aug. de baptismo parvulorum. fol. 17; [iv] Aug. de persecutione Christiana. 18; [v] Epistola Aug. ad Italicam. 18; [vi] Ep. Aug. ad Julianam. 19; [vii] Aug. de triplici habitaculo. 20; [viii] Ep. Aug. ad Celestinum. 21; [ix] Aug. de contemptu mundi. 21; [x] Contra Felicianum; [xi] Sermo Aug. qualiter homo sit factus ad imaginem et similitudinem dei; [xii] Regula b. Augustini; [xiii] Commonitorium Aug. ad Fortunatum; [xiv] Ep. Aug. ad Marcellum; [xv] Ep. Aug. ad A.; [xvi] Ep. Aug. ad. Marcellianum; [xvii] Soliloquia Aug.; [xviii] Aug. de moribus ecclesiae liber unus; [xix] De moribus. fol.

Ha. 22. Description ends: *Ars memorandi with many other tracts in the same.* Arundel MS. 165. Erased inscription, probably of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, "Liber monasterii . . . . de librario ejusdem dist.—, gradus—."

54.—(*a.*) Evangelium sec. Marcum cum commento vetusto.

(*b.*) Item nomina librorum magni armarii Ambrosii et Hugonis libri glossati et Anselmi. fol.

Ha. 23, *Commentarii in Marcum. Text in great letters. cum commento.* Harl. MS. 50. Belonged to Symonds D'Ewes.

55.—Liber Job glossatus per Petrum Blesensem archid. Bathoniensem. fol. Ha. 11.

56.—(*a.*) Expositio psalterii secundum Richardum de Hampoll.

(*b.*) Item postillae ejusdem super novem lectiones mortuorum.

(*c.*) Postillae super Threnos Hieremiae.

(*d.*) Postillae super 1 et 2 versiculum in Cantica Canticorum.

(*e.*) Tractatus in ps. xx.

(*f.*) Tractatus super orationem dominicam.

(*g.*) Expositio simboli.

(*h.*) Libellus de emendatione peccatoris.

(*i.*) Liber de amore dei contra amatores mundi.

(*k.*) Melos contemplativorum ardentium in amore dei.

(*l.*) Modus confessionis audendi [*sic*].

(*m.*) De novissimis providendis.

(*n.*) De utilitate tribulationis.

(*o.*) Expositio in apocolypsim.

(*p.*) Tractatus de vita activa et contemplativa.

(*q.*) Officium de sancto Richardo heremita.

(*r.*) Miracula ejusdem. perg. fol.

Ha. 164. The last four articles (Hampole) might possibly represent Cotton MS. Tiberius A XV, ff. 181-end (much burnt), but the identification is very doubtful.

57.—Tractatus extractus de libris Lincolniensis de lingua et corde. perg. fol.

Ha. 207.

58.—(*a.*) Sermo de filio prodigo.

(*b.*) Item alii sermones. perg. fol.

Ha. 57. *Augustinus de filio prodigo and certain others in it.* Royal MS. 8 D XXII.

59.—(*a.*) Prologus sec. Jeronimum super evangelium s. Mathei.

(*b.*) Expositio evangelii sec. Matheum.

(*c.*) Item sec. Marcum glosata in duobus columnis quarum una est excerpta ex operibus Jeronimi et Bedae.

Ha. 14. *fol.* Harl. MS. 46. Shorthand inscription, NETLTON . HNRY SAVIL. From St. Peter's, York. Belonged to S. D'Ewes.

60.—Liber intitulatus Gras Dieu, le Romance de Rosa compilatus per Joh. Lacy anachoritam ordinis predicatorum Novi Castri super Tyne soluta oratione Anglice. perg. fol.

Ha. 170. *Gras Dieu in 2 libris, the first booke speaketh of man's life; the 2nd of spirituall comfort after this life, written in English by John Lacy, an anchorist of the order of the Preachers of Newcastle upon Tyne.* The work meant is the *Pilgrimage of the Soul*, from the French of Digulleville. Lacy is perhaps only the scribe. He wrote a book of Hours which he gave to the chaplain of St. Nicholas at Newcastle, and which is now at Oxford, St. John's College, No. 94. For this note I am indebted to the kindness of the Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

61.—Pars chronicarum Rogeri de Cestria continuata usque ad tempora regis Edwardi tertii. perg. fol.

Ha. 199. *Rogeri de Cestria Policratica temporum libri 7 in fol.*

62.—(*a.*) Dicta Lincolniensis theologis et praedicatoribus divini evangelii multum commodifera.

(*b.*) Item tabula dictorum sec. alphabetum. perg. fol.

Ha. 206.

63.—Opus Jeronimianum compositum per Johannem Andreae. perg. 4°.

Ha. 56. *A booke beginning Accipe Jeronimum non ex doctoribus unum Nec miris minimum sed linguae munere primum, per Johannem Andream, Jeronimi sancti nondum vulgata Latinis Hec sunt Andreas descripsit mira Johannes.* fol.

64.—(*a.*) Passio s, Albani prothomartiris Anglorum et b. Amphibali et sociorum ejus.

(*b.*) Item quaedam miracula s. Albani.

(*c.*) Item inventio s. Amphibali et sociorum ejus.

(*d.*) Vita s. Wlfrici anachoritae Haselbergiae per Jo. de Forda.

(*e.*) Vita s. Begae virginis.

(*f.*) Vita s. Aeldelmi per Folcardum.

(*g.*) Vita s. Johannis Eboracensis archiepiscopi.

(*h.*) Item miracula ejusdem.

(*i.*) Vita s. Eadwardi archiepiscopi Cant. fol.

Ha. 29, marked with AA and a trefoil. Cotton MS. Faustina B IV, ff. 1–177. Shorthand inscription, HNRY SAV[L] AND HNRY H[I]S SON. From Holmcultram Priory, co. Cumberland. In art. *i*, read with Ha. *Edmundi*, but the article is no longer in the MS.

65.—Epistola Aniani in homeliis beati Johannis de laudibus apostoli Pauli homelia septima. in fol.

Ha. 9. *Anianus in homelias b. Joh. Chrysostomi de laudibus ap. Pauli.*

66.—Walsingham annales. perg. fol.

67.—Item pars annalium Walsinghami. 4°.

68.—Item Walsingham continuatus usque ad annum 1385. fol.

One of these three is Ha. 140. *Walsingham fayre written in fol.* cf. also Ha. 193, 194. The last is marked AA and a trefoil.

69.—Chronicon incipiens Britannia que nunc dicitur Anglia primitus vocabatur Albion. Continuatum est usque ad Henricum sextum. 4°.

Possibly Ha. 201 or 202.

70.—(*a*) Liber de multis notabilibus et de dispositionibus mundi et hominum eruditionibus divisus in duobus libris.

(*b.*) Carmina metrica de novem meritissimis et honorabilibus viris.

(*c.*) Item de regibus Angliae successive usque ad Henricum quintum regem Angliae.

(*d.*) Item tractatus de episcopatibus sec. ordinem dignitatum eorum.

(*e.*) Tractatus de quindecim signis ante magnum diem judicii futuris.

(*f.*) Versus prophetici per priorem de Bridlington versu Latine.

(*g.*) Item propheciae aliae in oratione soluta et de unguento regibus Angliae pertinente.

(*h.*) Item aliae de Scotia versibus Anglicis.

(*i.*) Item aliae nonnullae. pap. fol.

Marked with two asterisks against art. *a*; two trefoils to art. *b*; one trefoil to art. *g*. Ha. 219, *An owld booke in English verse of the day of judgment. Versus prophesie per priorem de Bridlington.* fol. paper. (Harl. 20. *A booke in Engl. verse of the day of judgment with many prophesies in rithme and prose in paper*, fol., is perhaps an accidental repetition of the same thing.) Cotton MS. Vit. F XIII (much burnt).

71. [erased]—Le historia de Loys duc d'Orleans pere du roy de France Charles le bien aime. caret aliquibus foliis in fine. pap. fol.

Not in Ha. Probably Cotton MS. Vit. E X, ff. 3–61 (much burnt).

72.—(*a.*) Lincolniensis de lingua abbreviatus.

(*b.*) Item Parisiensis super apocalipsin. caret foliis in fine. perg. fol.

Ha. 21.

73.—(*a.*) Tractatus moralis de vitiis capitalibus et peccato linguae.

(*b.*) Item de principio et causa omnium. imperf. fol.

Ha. 25. Not mentioning art. *b*.

74.—(*a*) Simbolum dictatum a beato Augustino.

(*b.*) Item disputatio Augustini doctoris contra Felicianum hereticum.

(*c.*) Item ad Paulum et Eutropium de perfectione justitiae hominum contra eos qui asserunt hominem posse fieri justum solis suis virtutibus.

(*d.*) De natura et gratia ad Timasum et Jacobum.

(*e.*) Epistola b. Augustini ad Valentinum monachum.

(*f.*) Item alia ad eundem de gratia et libero arbitrio.

(*g.*) Item de conceptione et gratia ad eundem.

(*h.*) Epistola s. Prosperi ad b. Augustinum.

(*i.*) Epistola Hilarii Arelatensis ep. ad b. Augustinum.

(*k.*) Liber b. Aug. de predestinatione sanctorum ad Prosperum et Hilarium.

(*l.*) Augustinus de bono perseverantiae. perg. fol.

Ha. 58.

75.—(*a.*) Liber de judiciis astrorum.

(*b.*) Tabula electionis temporum ad sciendum quis gradus ascendat in latitudine 51 graduum et 50 minutorum cujus est universitas Oxoniae cujus horae aequales in die artificiali longissimo sunt 16 horae 29 min. et 33 sec. perg.

(*c.*) Item tabula horarum noctis artificialis.

(*d.*) Item tabulae aliae nonnullae ad astrologiam pertinentes.

(*e.*) Liber fratris Nicholai Trevet in canones conjunctionum et oppositionum et eclipsium ad meridiem civitatis Sarum secundum annos lunares a predicacione dominice computatos. fol.

Ha. 134, *Ptolemaeus de iudiciis nativitatum. Tabula dierum et noctium. Tabula electionis temporum ad sciendum quis gradus ascendit in lat. cum horis equalibus pro Oxon. with diverse others in it.* Art. *b* is by John Manduit, see Laud MS. 674; perhaps Dublin MS., Trin. Coll. D. 2.11 (392).

76.—(*a.*) Narrationes Clementis Lantoniensis quatuor evangelistarum in unam contractae.

(*b.*) Plures sermones de diversis temporibus. 4°.

Ha. 82, adding a third article, *Libellus Ricardi Hampoli de emendatione vitae*, which may perhaps be Cotton MS. Faust. A V, ff. 12-23, from Fountains Abbey.

77.—(*a.*) Liber panormiae Ivonis Carnotensis de multimoda destructione [*sic*] scripturarum sub una castorum eloquiorum facie contentarum

(2) ex decretis Julii, (3) ex decretis Nicolai, (4) de primatu ecclesiae et de jure primatum et metropolitanorum atque episcoporum et de ordinatione eorum, de sublimitate episcopali id est exemplar constituti Constantini imperatoris, (5) ex concilio Agatensi, (6) ex concilio constitutionum primo titulo nono libro, (7) de separatione conjugii ob causam carnalis fornicationis ex decretis Gregorii junioris, (8) Augustinus in epistola ad Publicolam.

(*b.*) Isidorus de psallendi usu. 4°.

IIa. 70, marked A. Probably Cotton MS. Vitellius A III, ff. 1–110 (partly burnt and wanting twelve leaves at the end; hence art. *b*, which may have been a mere extract from the Sententiae, is wanting).

78.—(*a.*) Galfridus Monumetensis de gestis Britonum.

(*b.*) Item chronicon incipiens Britannia est beatissima foecunda frugibus, etc., per Gualterum Conventriensem ut fertur.

(*c.*) Item chronicon incipiens Britannia insularum beatissima omnibus bonis. compilata per monachum de gente Anglorum a Bruto usque ad Edwardum 3um.

(*d.*) Item chronicon ab anno 1207 usque annum 1400, incipiens Inter omnes scripturas magis necessarias gesta majorum. per Johannem ordinis minorum dedicatum Henrico Percy comiti Northumbriae. 4°.

IIa. 35, marked AA, *Galfridus Monumetensis. A story beg. Britannia est fecunda frugibus et arboribus copiosa rivis et nemoribus jocunda, etc., a Bruto usque ad Cadwaladrum et inde usque ad Ed. i. Another beg. Brit. i. b. o. b.* etc. *et est de prima inhabitatione Brittanniae usque ad annum 9 Ed. 3. Chronica ab anno 1207 ad annum 1400 beg. Inter o. s. m. n. g. m. Another beg. Quis quippe ter. Angliae ab exordio suae habitationis 4 nationibus principalibus subdita est. 4.* Harl 202 looks like an accidental repetition of the same MS. Difficult to identify. Artt. *b*, *d* seem to agree with two totally lost articles in Cotton MS. Vitellius D V. (artt. 1, 2 of Smith).

79.—(*a.*) Expositio domini Ricardi Paris. sancti Victoris (natione Scoti) de Benjamin et fratribus ejus.

(*b.*) Augustinus de gratia novi testamenti.

(*c.*) Liber s. Odonis primi abbatis Cluniacensis. fol.

IIa. 5, omitting art. *b* and adding the incipit of *c.* "Domino patri Turpino" (Odonis Collationes).

80.—(*a.*) Tractatus excerptus ex libris P. Criniti de historicis ac oratoribus Latinis.

(*b.*) Tractatus brevis incipiens C. Crispus Salustius Amiterni natus traditur in agro Sabino, etc.

(*c.*) Tabula in Andream Dominicum.

(*d.*) Libri 2 Andreae Dominici Florentini ad rev.^{mum} in Christo patrem dominum B. card. Placentinum de Romanis potestatibus. inc. Cum per hos dies tantopere otio vocarem [*sic*].

(*e.*) Comparatio quedam Alexandri, Hannibalis et Scipionis de praesidentia per Minoen decisa judicen de Graeco in Latinum translata.

(*f.*) Leonardi Aretini Isagogicum moralis disciplinae ad Galeottum. 4°.

Ha. 107, marked A, *Andreas Florentinus de potestatibus Romanis in a fayre Roman hand.* Cotton MS. Otho A VII (much burnt).

81.—Tractatus de casibus virorum illustrium secundum Johannem Boccaccium de Certaldo. 4°.

Ha. 69, *quarto large.*

82.—(*a.*) 1. Tractatus de modo confessionis.

(*b.*) 2. Tractatus necessarius sacerdotibus et aliis volentibus scire spirituales articulos requisitos ad confessionem et veram paenitentiam.

(*c–e.*) Liber 3us 4us et 5us continent multa capitula huiusmodi.

(*f.*) Liber 6us fratris Hugonis de Scotia in quo agitur de otiositate hominis. de diversis casibus contingentibus et de ministris servientibus ad altare.

(*g.*) Liber 7us de effectu sacramenti altaris.

(*h.*) Liber 8us s. Basilii episcopi Capadocii ad filios spirituales pro sua vita fæliciter regenda in bona ac in sanctitate animae.

(*i.*) Item diversae expositiones evangelicae.

(*k.*) Authoritates cuiusdam libri qui dicitur manipulus florum. de morte.

(*l.*) Sexta aetas ab incarnatione domini anno primo de ortu s. Mariae et de infantia Jesu Christi Hebraico sermone scripto a b. Mattheo evangelista et a b. Hieronimo presbytero Latino translato et ab eodem Hieron. Cromatio et Eliodoro episcopis prece eorum transmissa.

(*m.*) Item quae sunt instrumenta bonorum operum.

(*n.*) De duodecim gradibus humilitatis.

(*o.*) Item tractatus incipiens Seignors ore m'escotez que, *etc.* gallice.

(*p.*) Item alius in gallicis rhythmicis.

(*q.*) Item de s. Katherina. prosa Latina. 4°.

Ha. 159. *Certaine verses in French. Tractatus fratris Hugonis de Scotia de ociositate hominis cum multis aliis in eodem volumine. Manipulus Florum. Item French verses and other tracts. 4°.*
Hugo is an author not known to me.
Art. *k* is by Thomas de Palmerstown, or by John le Walleys and Thomas de P. jointly.

83.—(*a.*) Expositio disertissimi Roberti super Cant. Canticorum.

(*b.*) Item libellus de alteratione [*sic*] ecclesiae et sinagogae. 4°.

Not in Ha. (?) Royal MS. 2 D XXIX.

84.—(*a.*) Isiodorus beati Gregorii discipulus in libros geneseos (praemissio operis ab exordio mundi usque ad expulsionem hominis de paradiso.) item Exod., Levit., Numer., Deut., De morte Moysis et principatu Jesu Nave, Jud., Reg.

(*b.*) Augustinus de animae qualitate ad Adeodatum discipulum suum.

(*c.*) S. Jeronimus in libro actuum apostolorum.

(*d.*) August. plurimorum operum vel retractationum [*sic*]. In 4°. vel folio.

Ha. 95, adding *De doctrina Christiana lib. iiii. de Donatistis. Sermones de historia Exodi.*

85.—Libri octo Gregorii Nazianzeni: i. Apologeticus liber unus; ii. De epiphaniis sive de natali domini liber unus; iii. De luminibus vel secundis epiphaniis liber unus; iv. de Pentecosten et de spiritu sancto liber unus; v. in semetipso de agro regresso liber unus; vi. De Jeremiis dictis praesente imperatore apud quem intercedit pro quodam periclitante liber unus; vii. De reconciliatione monachorum liber unus; viii. De grandinis vastatione cum pater episcopus reticeret liber unus. 4°.

Ha. 100, 101, divided by mistake and called *4°.* and *fol. little*, adding *Prefatio Rufini ad Primanum. Never printed.* Royal MS. 5 E XXII. Shorthand inscription, JOHN NETLTON. IINRY SAVIL. Formerly Byland Abbey.

86.—(*a.*) Libri decem [*erased*] sancti Augustini de charitate.

(*b.*) De vita et moribus clericorum.

(*c.*) Sermo alius ejusdem de vita et moribus clericorum.

(*d.*) Tractatus incipiens Ante diem autem factum [*sic*] paschae sciens Jhesus, *etc.* fol.

Ha. 31, *Augustinus de charitate, fair wrighten. fol.*

87.—(*a.*) Liber sententiarum magistri Hugonis.

(*b.*) Item expositio super orationem dominicam.

(*c.*) Narratio Petri abbatis Cluniacensis de quibusdam miraculis.

(*d.*) Augustinus de opere monochorum. 4°.

The division of the MSS. is not quite clear here in Ha., but apparently *Liber sententiarum magistri Hugonis, 8vo.*, written as if independent or attached to what precedes, is meant to go with No. 184, *Expositio super or. dom. Aug. de op. mon. Narratio Petri abb. Cluniacensis de quibusdam miraculis*, and No. 185, *Baldus de sacramento altaris, 4°.*, is separate. See below, Nos. 142, 162.

88.—Genesis glossata. Latine. 4°.

Ha. 43.

89.—Libri octo Ivonis Carnotensis ex ss. patrum et generalium conciliorum atque summorum pontificum canonibus excerpti. 4°.

Ha. 132. Ivonis Pannormia.

90.—Festa excerpta et collecta de legenda aurea cum additis multis per fratrem Joh. Myrcum canonicum regularem monasterii de Lylleshul. Anglice.

(*b.*) Item de magna sententia. prosa Anglice.

(*c.*) (Propter presbyterum parochialem instruendum Anglicis metris) Item liber qui dicitur pars oculi translatus de Latino in Anglicis rhythmis per predictum Myrcum. fol.

Ha. 110. Cotton MS. Claud. A II.

[Propter—metris] inserted in margin.

91.—(*a.*) Sermones dominicales totius anni secundum Nicholaum de Aquavilla.

(*b.*) Item tractatus incipiens Adveniente jam et imminente, *etc.* fol.

i.e., Bonaventurae meditationes de vita Christi.

Not in Ha.

92.—Liber Petri de Riga cujus titulus est Aurora. 4°.

Probably Ha. 85. *Petrus Comestor* [sic] *de 6 diebus in verse.* Cotton MS. Vesp. D V, ff. 2–120. Shorthand inscription, HNRY SAVIL. NEVR PRNTED. The same work seems to occur again in Ha. 88, *De miseria humanae conditionis per Lotharium diaconum cardinalem* INNOCENTIVS TER. *Liber cujus titulus est Aurora per Petrum Compestorem de 7 diebus. Quarto.*

93.—(*a.*) Meditatio redemptionis nostrae.

(*b.*) Prosologion Anselmi archiepiscopi.

(*c.*) Item lamentum paenitentiae duplici alphabeto editum exceptis tribus literis id est a.b.n. in quibus aliquantis versibus multiplicatur. 4°.

Not in Ha.

94.—(*a.*) Calendarium auro et coloribus illuminatum.

(*b.*) Item in eodem psalterium. 4°.

Perhaps Ha. 114, *Som psalmes of David in Latin and Saxon fair written. fol.*

95.—(*a.*) Libri quatuor Augustini de doctrina Christiana.

(*b.*) Sententiae magistri Hugonis canonici s. Victoris de preceptis naturalibus et figurativis et albis. 4°.

Ha. 32. *fol.*

96.—Sermones dominicales editi per disertissimum magistrum Johannem de Abbatisvilla, Odonem de Cancia et Rogerum de Saresbury. fol.

Probably Ha. 26. *4to.*

97.—Epistolae magistri Petri Blesensis. 4°.

Ha. 143.

98.—(*a.*) Chronicon excerpta [*sic*] ex chronicis Cestrens.

(*b.*) Liber Aristotelis de secretis secretorum.

(*c.*) Tractatus rhythmicus in quo pars prima uniuscujusque rhythmi est Gallice, pars altera Latine et nonnunquam Anglice.

(*d.*) Libellus de quatuor virtutibus, qui dicitur formula vitae honestae, compositus per Martinum episcopum et directus cuidam regi nomine Mirour.

(*e.*) Tractatus rhythmicus Latine et Anglice contra fratres et monachos, incipiens Heu quanta desolatio Angliae praestatur.

(*f.*) Item tractatus contra fratres minores.
(*g.*) Item definitiones virtutum et vitiorum.
(*h.*) Tractatus incipiens Sedente Vortigerno.
(*i.*) Prophetia Merlini Gallice.
(*k.*) Prophetia vel revelatio b. Hildegaris.
(*l.*) Item Cur mundus militat.
(*m.*) Item capit. 20 Geneseos.
(*n.*) Item excerpta ex Policron. 4°.
Not in Ha.

99.—Ambrosii de officiis libri 3^es^. 4°.
Not in Ha.

100.—(*a.*) Disputationes de 18 articulis condemnatis pro erroribus p scripta in castro Framlyngham in vigilia paschae.
(*b.*) Item sermo Lincolniensis dictus Oxoniae in capitulo fratrum minorum.
(*c.*) De dispensatione discreta pensanda tam a rectoribus quam a subditis.
(*d.*) De pollutione nocturna.
(*e.*) De vana gloria et ejus remedio per Lincol.
(*f.*) Conclusiones de statu prelatorum.
(*g.*) Summa magistri Joannis de sancto Edwardo.
(*h.*) De institutione novitiorum. hic tractatus ultimus est mancus. 4°.
Not in Ha. (*a*) is Woodford de articulis Jo. Wyclif.

101.—(*a.*) Castellum amoris per Robertum Lincolniensem ep.
(*b.*) Scala caeli (1) de creatione hominis et de statu ejus, de proprietate castelli, etc., in Gallicis rhythmis—cap. 29.
(*c.*) Item liber continens 39 cap. de regimine conditionis humanae, etc. Gallice. fol.
Ha. 121.

102.—(*a.*) Chronicon ab initio mundi usque ad annum 1246 et de prosapia regum Westsaxonum qui aliis regibus praecerant dignitate per quendam de Wigornia monachum.

(*b.*) Liber de morali philosophia illustratus de operibus diversorum authorum.

(*c.*) Consolatio monachorum vel epistola quaedam P. Blesensis Londinensis fratribus et priori conuentus de Evesham.

(*d.*) Inventio [*sic*] ejusdem P. in rebellionem clericorum et canonicorum.

(*e.*) Dehortatio a vitiis carnalibus dilecto domino G decano s. Martini et archid. Norwicensi P. Blesensis Londinensis archid. sal.

(*f.*) Epistolae quaedam magistri Philippi [*sic*] de dilectione domini, de conceptione seu origine affectionum quibus ad diligendum deum animus excitatur, de confessione, de p. etc.

Ha. 198, marked with a cross, substituting *1247* for *1246*, and ending (after *Evesham*) thus: *Epistola alia. Modus dilatandi sermonem. in 4°*. Apparently split up by Cotton. Art. *a* is Caligula A XII, ff. 2–6; artt. *c–e* and *f* probably part of Vitellius D V, artt. 3, 9 (Smith), now burnt. Art. *b* is doubtful; the copy in Jul. AVII is of smaller size.

103.—(*a.*) De amore et dilectione dei et Christi et aliarum rerum. de forma vitae quam Albertus causidicus Brixiensis de hora [*sic* for *ore*] s. Agathae compilavit ac scripsit cum esset in carcere domini imperatoris Frederici in civitate Cremonae anno 1238.

(*b.*) Item sermones Albertani caduci [*sic*] West. de confirmatione vitae; ii. sermo super illuminationem de spirituali et corporali refectione; iii. quomodo debemus intelligere super egenos et pauperes.

(*c.*) Item liber incipiens Aristoteles peripateticorum.

(*d*) Speculum missae compositus a domino Hugone.

(*e*) Item liber incipiens Nemo docere potest melius faciente docendo Edificant melius quaeque docemus egendo [*sic*].

(*f.*) De verborum similitudinibus in prosaico sermone.

(*g.*) Item 55 tractatus de noui testamenti: i. Levate capita vestra; ii. Caeci vident.

(*h.*) Item Glossa super Omne debitum divisi [*sic*] tibi, etc.

(*i.*) Directio quaedam pro legendis capitibus in diebus festis.

(*k.*) Item liber incipiens Memorans novissima cogitans futura.

(*l.*) Item De conflictu interiori et exteriori.

(*m.*) Item Omnia nomina tam veteris quam novi testamenti cum interpretationibus eorum quae de libris b. Jeron. Origen. Bedae Rab. ceterorumque patrum orthodoxorum undecumque decerpta sunt secundum Hebraicum idioma.

(*n.*) Narrationes quaedam de diversis abbatibus.

(*o.*) Item Miraculum quoddam s. Jeronimi.

(*p.*) Hymni Latine, Saxonice et Gallice.

Ha. 42. Arundel MS. 248, inscribed "Liber Henrici Savil jun^{r} ex dono Thomae Foxcroft de Christall." Contains the name (16th cent.) of Thomas Bromhead, of Bramley, near Leeds. The order of articles is very slightly different. The "Saxon" hymns are Middle English.

104.—(*a.*) Chronicon fratris Thomae de Walsingham precentoris s. Albani incipiens anno 1342 et finiens 1417.

(*b.*) Extractum de chronicis Thomae Elmham prioris de Lenton de tempore regis Henrici v. carmine heroico per Thomam Elmham monachum. 4°.

Ha. 192. *Paper.*

105.—(*a.*) Augustinus de academicis.

(*b.*) De ordine.

(*c.*) De natura boni.

(*d.*) De opere monachorum.

(*e.*) De musica lib. 5. 4°.

Ha. 112. Probably Harl. MS. 228. Belonged to Symonds D'Ewes.

106.—(*a.*) Vita s. Gilberti primi patris et institutoris ordinis de Sempringham.

(*b.*) Item epistolae contra laicos fratres.

(*c.*) Item aliae multae epistolae missae ab uno ex minimis fratribus s. Gilberti de Sempringham. 4°.

Ha. 129, marked A, *Vita S. Gilberti confessoris limned.*

107.—(*a.*) Augustinus de quantitate animae.

(*b.*) Liber retractationum.

(*c.*) De academicis.

(*d.*) De beata vita.

(*e.*) De ordine.
(*f.*) De soliquiis.
(*g.*) De immortalitate animae.
(*h.*) De moribus s. ecclesiae catholicae, continens cap. 93. 4°.

Not in Ha.

108.—(*a.*) Augustinus de libero arbitrio.
(*b.*) Liber ecclesiasticorum dogmatum Gennadii.
(*c.*) Fulgentius de trinitate.
(*d.*) Augustinus de poenitentia.
(*e.*) Collatio abbatis Chaeremonis.
(*f.*) Augustinus de diversis haeresibus.
(*g.*) De peccatorum meritis et remissione.
(*h.*) De baptismo parvulorum.
(*i.*) Augustinus de spiritu et littera. 4°.

Ha. 64, adding after (*a*) *de mortalitate animae, de gratia et libero arbitrio*, and at the end a shorthand note.

109.—Chronica Thomae Rudborne monachi Wintoniensis ecclesiae excerpta de dictis et libris ss. Bedae et Gildae et de libris et scriptis Thomae Rudborne Menevensis et Johannis Langdene Rofensis episcoporum et archidiaconi Lincolniensis archidiaconi Oxonfordiensis Gaufridi Monumetensis et Mathei Parisiensis a Bruto ad annum . 4°.

Ha. 37, marked AA. Probably Cotton MS. Nero A XVII.

110.—Chronica Martini. 4°.

Ha. 141, *wanting the end.*

111.—(*a.*) Liber hymnorum Latine cum translatione Saxonica intersita singulis lineis.
(*b.*) Calendarium vetustum coloribus depictum.
(*c.*) Item tabulae diversae de terminis lunae de embolismo et de hujusmodi aliis. Latine. 4°.

Ha. 41, marked with A and a trefoil, *Hymnes in Saxon and Latin.*

112.—(*a.*) Liber poenitentialis sive ordo ad dandam poenitentiam qualiter episcopi vel presbyteri poenitentes suscipere debeant. incip. PAENITENTIA CONFITERI.

(*b.*) Item orationes Saxonice.

Ha. 49, marked A and a trefoil, *Ordo confessionis in Lattin in a great Saxon letter with halfe a dozen of Saxon leaves at the end.* 8°.
[Paenitentia confiteri] in an imitation of an Anglo-Saxon hand.

113.—(*a.*) De preceptis, de 7 preceptis, de petitionibus, de virtutibus theologicis et articulis fidei, de virtutibus cardinalibus, de donis et de vitiis quae donis apponuntur, de beatitudinibus et qualiter donis et virtutibus aptentur.

(*b.*) Augustinus de spiritu et anima.

(*c.*) Compotus ecclesiasticus sec. mag. Joh. de Bosco.

(*d.*) Tractatus de spera sec. Okam. [fol.] 54.

(*e.*) Tractatus de algorismo. fol. 74.

(*f.*) Tractatus de misericordia promissa Adae et posteritati ejus et de ligno crucis. [fol.] 79.

(*g.*) Vita s. Cuthberti secundum Hibernenses.

(*h.*) Vita s. Cuthberti secundum Bedam excerpta de historiis Scoticis de adventu ejus in Scotiam.

(*i.*) Miracula per s. Cuthbertum facta. [fol.] 119.

(*k.*) De translatione ejus. [fol.] 136.

(*l.*) De miraculis ejus. [fol.] 141.

(*m.*) Innocentius de humanae conditionis miseria. [fol.] 132.

(*n.*) Item expositio alarum Cherubin. [fol.] 174.

(*o.*) Compendium theologiae sec. Bonaventuram.

(*p.*) Ars conficiendi pilas medicinales ad plagas sanandas.

(*q.*) Dialogus inter vitia et virtutes eisdem oppositas. 8°.

Ha. 190. Arundel MS. 332. The description here given follows that inscribed on the title page, but artt. *e–g* (fol. 73–90) had probably already been lost. Belonged to St. Cuthbert's, Durham.

114.—Gilbertus Altissiodorensis ecclesiae diaconus in Lamentationes Hieremiae prophetae. 4°.

Not in Ha.

115.—(*a.*) Chronicon Britonum et Anglorum usque tempora Johannis regis Angliae Gallicis versibus compositum. incipit cum Aenea et continuatum est usque tempora Henrici primi regis Angliae.

(*b.*) Tractatus in Latinis rhythmis de decem millibus presbyterorum citatis ad convocationem ut ex parte uxorum suarum respondeant.

Perhaps Ha. 34. *Historia Brittonum et Anglorum in Gallis usque ad tempora Philippi regis in verse. Fol. litle*, marked AA, Cotton MS. Vitellius A X, ff. 19–138. From Fountains Abbey.

116.—Chronicon Gallice a Bruto usque tempus Edwardi tertii regis Angliae excerptum ex chronicis Volaterani Saxonis grammatici polycronico Roberti de Aluesbury et ex chronico Wigorn. per Ro. de Aluesbury.

Marked with two trefoils. Not in Ha. Possibly Harl. MS. 200, ff. 4–139 (belonged to Symonds D'Ewes), though nothing in the MS. suggests the peculiar wording of the description.

117.—(*a.*) Regula s. Augustini ad matrem suam de laude charitatis, etc.

(*b.*) Tractatus valde utilis super psalterium per Richardum de Hampole heremitam.

(*c.*) Barnardus de conscientia.

(*d.*) Prefaciuncula versificata in quasdam motivas meditationes ex sententiis sacrae scripturae et sanctorum compilatas presertim ex sententiis b. Augustini b. Barnardi et venerabilis Anselmi quae scripta sunt ad quendam monachum anachoritam. Wil. Remington.

(*d.*) Item motivae meditationes prosa.

(*e.*) Speculum peccatoris sec. Bernardum.

(*f.*) Sermo s. Augustini super Audi Israel dominus deus tuus deus unus est.

(*g.*) Sermo ejusdem super Quomodo Christus sit quaerendus et ubi.

(*h.*) De vita solitaria et quomodo justitia sit tenenda, etc.

(*i.*) Sermones 25 ad fratres in eremo.

(*k.*) De regia via s. crucis.

(*l.*) Barnardus de gaudiis beatorum.

(*m.*) Augustinus de gaudiis beatorum. papyrus. 4°.

There is some mistake here in the way the MSS. are divided in the catalogues. The latter part of this seems to be identical with the latter part of Ha. 174, *v. infra*, No. 123 note.

118.—(*a.*) Accusatio facta (contra dominum nostrum Jesum Christum per Judeos) coram Pilato.

(*b.*) Liber Methodii de principio seculi [cap.] i. de creatione caeli et terrae et de miliario. quem de Hebreo et Graeco in sermonem Latinum transtulit.

(*c.*) Johannes presbyter in Gallicis rhythmis.

(*d.*) Floris et Blancheflour in Anglicis rhythmis.

(*e.*) Tractatus de duobus amatoribus sc. de Amys et Amylone in Gallicis rhythmis.

(*f.*) Item orationes et tractatus diversi in Gallicis rhythmis. 4°.

Apparently Ha. 142. *Galfredus Monumetensis. Liber Methodii episcopi quem de Heb. et Gr. sermone in Lat. transferre curavit de materia et fine seculi. Floris and Blancheflour both in French and English. 4°.*

119.—(*a.*) Liber epistolarum Hildeberti Cenomanensis episcopi.

(*b.*) Liber dialogorum beati Gregorii.

(*c.*) Sermo elegantissimus magistri Roberti Polani de omnibus humanae vitae necessariis. 4°.

Ha. 97.

120.—(*a.*) Septem regulae sacrae scripturae.

(*b.*) Item Augustinus ad quaestiones Orosii. 8°.

Ha. 50, *A booke in Latine verse wanting the first leafe. Item regulae s. scripturae. Item dialo. inter Orosium et Aug. 4°.*

121.—(*a.*) Josephus de bello Judaico et contra Apianum et alios suae antiquitatis obtrectatores.

(*b.*) Item epitoma et compendium Judaici belli a Josepho Hebreo conscriptum quod a Johanne Colet Romae fuerat contractum. libri 5. 4°.

Ha. 217.

122.—Tractatus qui dicitur Cursor mundi (anglice the Cursur of World) secundum cursum sacrae paginae. 4°.

Probably Ha. 157, *Liber de Trinitate et creatione mundi in an English verse in a great 4°.*

123.—(*a.*) Pastoralia beati Gregorii.

(*b.*) Summa magistri Richardi Wetherset cancellarii Cantabrigiae de predicatione.

(*c.*) Expositio missae secundum Remigium. 4°.

Ha. 173, *Past. Greg. Summa R. W. c. Cant. de pred. Expositio simboli. Innocentius de sacramento altaris. Disertissimus Robertus super Cant. Canticorum. Meditationes magistri Remington. Speculum peccatoris. Sermones beati Augustini in paper. 4°.* But the latter part of this seems to be identical with No. 117, *v. supra*, No. 117 note.

124.—(*a.*) Orationes seu meditationes b. Anselmi.

(*b.*) Monologion Anselmi.

(*c.*) Johannes Chrisostomus de laude crucis.

(*d.*) Liber Anselmi Cur deus sit homo.

(*e.*) Tractatus spiritus sancti per Anselmum.

(*f.*) Tractatus ejusdem quod panis de quo fit corpus Christi non debet fermentatus esse.

(*g.*) Tractatus de veritate editus ab Anselmo.

(*h.*) Epistola ejusdem de incarnatione Verbi.

(*i.*) Item de casu diaboli. 4°.

Ha. 169, inserting between *c* and *d. Prosologion*, between *d* and *e De conceptu virginali*, with other slight variants. *fol.*

125.—Anticlaudianus de Anterufino. in versibus heroicis. fol.

Ha. 59. Royal MS. 15 B XX. Shorthand inscription, JOHN NETLTON. HNRY SAVIL.

126.—Elucidarium ignoti authoris. 4°.

Ha. 62 or 111. *Cf. infra* 127, 132.

127.—Item elucidarium Honorii Augustodunensis ecclesiae presbyteri 4 libris ab (anno domini 1120) eodem Honorio allegatur in dialogo

ejusdem de predestinatione et de libero arbitrio typis excusso ubi integra capita ex hoc tractatu recitantur. 4°.

Ha. 111 or 62, *cf.* Nos. 126, 132.

128.—(*a.*) Consolatorium timoratae conscientiae venerabilis fratris Johannis Nider sacrae theologiae professoris Oxoniis de ordine praedicatorum.

(*b.*) Item tabulae ejusdem. hoc opusculum est exaratum per magistrum Vlticum cognomento Gerino anno 1470.

Ha. 92, adding *A booke beginninge Hoc ornamentum decus est.* 4°. Perhaps, however, the latter, which is a book of astrological sortes, is a separate MS. Ha. gives another copy as No. 53.

129.—Reditus abbatiarum prioratuum et ecclesiarum in comitatu Lincoln. 4°.

Ha. 211, *Liber de parochiis in com. Linc. in paper.*

130.—(*a.*) Stimulus amoris per Bonaventuram.

(*b.*) Tractatus Richardi heremitae super primum versiculum Canticorum.

(*c.*) Liber fratris Amandi scil. Speculum humanae salvationis.

(*d.*) Tractatus Bernardi de passione Christi.

(*e.*) Evangelium sec. Nichodemum.

(*f.*) Meditatio b. Bernardi de compassione Christi.

(*g.*) Meditatio Bernardi de compassione b. virginis.

(*h.*) Tractatus contemplationis Bonaventurae de cruce Christi.

(*i.*) Narratio quaedam motiva de spiritu Guidonis.

(*k.*) Speculum peccatoris per b. Bernardum.

(*l.*) Quindecim orationes de passione Christi.

(*m.*) Liber meditationum b. Bernardi.

(*n.*) Epistola Augustini ad Cirillum de apparitione Jeronimi. fol.

Ha. 33, Cotton MS. Vesp. E I. Shorthand inscription, HNRY SAVIL.

131.—(*a.*) Liber de officiis ecclesiasticis et quid significent.

(*b.*) Item compilationes de diversis rebus.

(*c.*) Item compilationes de opusculis magistri Willelmi de Montibus.

(*d.*) Item expositiones evangeliorum.

(*e.*) Item miracula b. Mariae virginis et de Hildefonso archiepiscopo.

(*f.*) Item sermones.

(*g.*) Item versus Hildeberti et aliorum de diversis subjectis sc. de transmutatione Adae triformi.

(*h.*) Similitudo paradisi et ecclesiae, etc. 4°.

Ha. 214. Arundel MS. 346. Belonged to Rievaulx Abbey. Artt. *g*, *h* are separated as Cotton MS. Vesp. D V, ff. 121–138.

132.—Elucidarium magistri et discipuli. fol.

Ha. 62 or 111, *cf. supra*, 126, 127.

133.—Historiae scholasticae prima et 3a pars per Petrum presbyterum Trecensis ecclesiae cognomento Comestorem.

Probably Ha. 66. Arundel MS. 368. Shorthand note on f. 2b. From Byland Abbey.

134.—(*a.*) Encheridion Enodii de fide spe et charitate et quomodo sit colendus deus.

(*b.*) Item de quatuor iambis.

135.—Liber epistolarum Enodii. 4°.

For these two, 134, 135, *cf.* Ha. 63. *Tractatus de mendacio. Epistulae Enodii. Enchridion de fide spe et charitate.* 4°. The division of the MSS. is here uncertain, but 135 must be Royal MS. 8 E IV. Shorthand inscription, HNRY SAVIL (?). Possibly this is the copy which Leland found at Rievaulx (*Coll.* iii. 38). 134 I suspect to be Cotton MS. Domitian A IX, ff. 85–108, but I am unable to explain art. *b* or the first art. in Ha.'s description.

136.—Glosa Pictaviensis super libros theologicos Severini Boetii sc. de eternitate et de hebdomadibus. 4°.

Ha. 74.

137.—(*a.*) Epistolae Hildeberti.

(*b.*) Liber abbatis Bonavallis incipiens Apud Hebreos, etc.

(*c.*) Item liber ejusdem incipiens Post regulas fidei evangelico dogmate promulgatas.

(*d.*) Sermo s. Bernardi de incarnatione Christi, etc. 4°.

Ha. 80.

138.—(*a.*) Tractatus qui dicitur scholaris vel theologia Petri Abaialardi.

(*b.*) Liber contra eos qui negant fidem ab in[fi]delibus testimonium sumere.

(*c.*) De erroribus ipsorum magistrorum sc. magistri Frariginae magistri Burgundiensis magistri Andegavensis et magistri Vilericensis.

(*d.*) De unione trium personarum.

(*e.*) De sapientia per Pe. Abailardum. 8°.

Ha. 176.

139.—Liber epistolarum Albini seu Alquini canonici ecclesiae Eboracensis et magistri Karoli magni imperatoris. fol.

Ha. 127, marked AA, adding *Epistola ad regem Northumbrorum Adelredum.* Probably Cotton MS. Faustina B IV, ff. 189–192. After the above, in the margin of Add. MS. 35213, are the Nos. 145, 146, with shorthand note, LEFT OUT.

140.—Egidius de urinis et pulsibus. 4°.

Not in Ha.?

141.—(*a.*) Liber de articulis fidei editus a Nicholao confirmatus a Clemente.

(*b.*) Item diffinitiones et descriptiones secundum alphabetum de iis qui predestinati sunt.

(*c.*) Liber Machabeorum incipiens Magnus Alexander quo primum Graecia rege floruit et terris multa trophea tulit, etc.

(*d.*) Liber Josephi versu.

(*e.*) Item liber de Johanne baptista cum pluribus aliis. versu.

(*f.*) Item Dares Frigius. 4°.

Ha. 76. Royal MS. 10 A X, ff. 147–194. Belonged to John Theyer.

142.—Baldwinus Fordensis de corpore domini, de eucharistia. 4°.

Probably Ha. 185, *Baldus de sacramento altaris in Quarto.*

[143.—(*a.*) Chronicon ab Adam ad Henricum imperatorem vel imago mund per Henricum Huntingdoniensem.

(*b.*) Vita s. Dwi vel Davidis.

(*c.*) Tractatus incipiens In anno quo mortuus est Ozias, etc.

(*d.*) Tractatus incipiens Beneficia quae pro salvandorum reconciliatione saluator in terris exhibuit.

(*e.*) Expositio Anselmi super Intravit Jesus sec. Lucam. 4°.]

Erased. Ha. 81, marked A, *Imago mundi et chron. ab Adam usque ad Hen. imp. per Hen. Hunt. Vita s. Davidis seu Dwi in an antient character, more then*

in Capgrave about the foundation of abbyes. Expositio Ans. Cantuar. super Int. Jesus. Divisio scientiarum. Quid [sic] *accedentibus oportet alios precognoscere, with other tracts in the same.* Art. *a* is Cotton MS. Cleop. B IV, ff. 1–30. Shorthand inscription, NETLTON HNRY SAVIL. From Byland Abbey.

Art. *d* is Ivo of Chartres, sermon v. in Migne.

144.—(*a.*) Vita Roberti Grosheade Lincolniensis episcopi metrificata per Richardum monachum de monasterio Bardeniensi.

(*b.*) Historia et martyrium s. Hugonis pueruli apud Lincolniam a Judeis martirizati anno 1255 metrificata per eundem monachum. papyro. 4°.

IIa. 119, marked A. Probably Cotton MS. Otho C XVI, ff. 29–54 (edges burnt).

145.—Tractatus de decem mandatis per magistrum Philippum abbatem de Leycestria in Anglica prosa. fol.

IIa. 215, *Quarto.* There is a copy in Cotton MS. Vesp. A XXIII, ff. 107–115, but it seems to have formed the end of a MS. containing other matter.

146.—(*a.*) Liber de b. virgine Maria sc. de ejus assumptione et de aliis hujusmodi, etc.

(*b.*) Libellus vocatus Sigillum b. Mariae.

(*c.*) Item devotae meditationes Bonaventurae super Salve regina et Ave Maria.

(*d.*) Libellus de transitu et assumptione b. Mariae.

(*e.*) Item sermo de eadem editus a Militone episcopo Sardinensi.

(*f.*) Meditationes b. Bernardi de compassione b. Mariae et de miraculis ejusdem.

(*g.*) Elucidarium Lanfranci archiepiscopi.

(*h.*) Stimulus amoris Bonaventurae.

(*i.*) Item excerpta quaedam de libro vocato Horologium Sapientiae.

(*k.*) Sermo efficax (amore langueo).

(*l.*) Item de vita et morte, etc.

(*m.*) Prosologion Anselmi.

(*n.*) Sermo Augustini ad religiosos de beatitudinibus.

(*o.*) Responsio epistolae devotissima Francisci Petrarchi poetae.

(*p.*) Septem psalmi poenitentiales ejusdem Francisci.

(*q.*) Meditationes b. Bernardi de Jesu Christo et de gloriosa matre ejus Maria.

(*r.*) Augustinus de conflictu vitiorum et virtutum.

(*s.*) Item libellus de collocatione hominis et rationis.

(*t.*) Bernardus ad religiosos.

(*u.*) Martinus archiepiscopus de forma vitae humanae.

(*v.*) Meditationes fratris Benjamin de statu religionis.

(*w.*) Tractatus cujusdam fratris minoris de vita et conversatione.

(*x.*) Sermo Bernardi utilis et efficax.

(*y.*) Lincolniensis de poenis inferni. item multa de eisdem.

(*z.*) Multa contenta in libro b. Brigittae sc. de passione Christi cum aliis notabilibus.

(*aa.*) Item Brigitta de cogitationibus.

(*bb.*) Tractatus de poenitentia confessione et aliis spiritualibus actibus sec. Petrum Comestorem.

(*cc.*) Tractatus ejusdem de corpore et sanguine domini de periculosis casibus in missa contingentibus, etc.

(*dd.*) Mauritius Parisiensis episcopus super orationem dominicam.

(*ee.*) Bonaventura super eadem.

(*ff.*) Item aliae nonnullae expositiones super orationem dominicam. papyr. 4°.

A trefoil against art. *g*. Ha. 174, nothing corresponding to artt. *a*, *d*, *e*, *h*, *i*, *l*, *n-x*, *ob*, *cc*. Artt. *aa*, *bb* are represented by *De confirmatione et canonizatione b. Brigittae. de revelatione ejusdem*, and in place of art. *ff* the description concludes *Expositio super orationem dominicam per magistrum Johannem Graye et doctorum ordinis predictorum* [sic]. *Sermo de passione Christi by* (in shorthand) *BERNARDVS. Tractatus de tribulatione temptatione et afflictione. Richardus heremita de pastoribus. in paper. 4°.* Probably Dublin MS., Trinity College, C. 2, 14 (277).

147.—Liber de gestis imperatorum a Valentino usque ad Lodovicum Caroli magni filium. 8°.

Ha. 139, marked A and a trefoil, *Vita imperatorum beginning Valens igitur frater Valentiani.*

148.—(*a.*) Liber dinamidiorum Galieni.

(*b.*) Item de nominibus herbarum.

(*c.*) Item chirurgia Salernitanorum.

(*d.*) Item vaticinium Sibillae Eritheae de Christo Jesu.

(*e.*) Item imperica medicamenta quaedam. 4°.

Ha. 54, *Liber dynamidorum Galeni. Chirurgia scholae Salernitanorum. Viaticum Constantini.*

149.—Prognosticon Juliani Pomerii incipiens Quomodo mors. quomodo mors primum subintravit in mundum, etc. 8°.

Ha. 104, *Quarto.*

150.—(*a.*) Defloratio missae cuiusdam sapientis sc. Remigii.

(*b.*) Item dicta sanctorum patrum de sacramento altaris.

(*c.*) Apologia Bernardi erga monachos Cluniacenses.

(*d.*) Item quidam de corpore Christi.

(*e.*) Item Ivo Carnotensis de sacramentis. 8°.

Ha. 72. Harl. MS. 3173. Shorthand inscription, NETLTON HNRY SAVIL. From Fountains Abbey.

151.—(*a.*) Libri tres quorum primus est de formula novitiorum, secundus de reformatione mentis, tertius de profectu religiosorum.

(*b.*) Bonaventura de passione Christi. 4°.

Ha. 186. Art. *a* is a work attributed to Humbertus, a Dominican.

152.—(*a.*) Enchiridion Alani de conquestu naturae.

(*b.*) Anticlaudianus magistri Alani de Antirufino de magnitudine operis naturae.

(*c.*) Epistola Valerii ad amicum suum de uxore non ducenda

(*d.*) Item expositio Ridewas super eandem epistolam.

(*e.*) Tractatus Theophrasti de nuptiis. 8°.

Ha. 189.

153.—(*a.*) Innocentius de expositione missae symboli et orationis dominicae

(*b.*) Epistola Anselmi ad Urbanum papam de incarnatione verbi.

(*c.*) Prosologion Anselmi.

(*d.*) Epistola Ansellmi ad Odonem et Lantonem. item ad alios.

(*e.*) Augustinus de conceptu virginali et originali peccato.

(*f.*) Anselmus de libero arbitrio, de casu diaboli.

(*g.*) Augustinus Cur deus homo.

(*h.*) Prohemium in libros Anselmi de veritate. 4°.

Ha. 179. Harl. MS. 203. Belonged to Symonds D'Ewes.

154.—(*a.*) Petitiones in colloquio Carthusiensium.

(*b.*) Item regulae ordinis Carthusiensis.

(*c.*) Item forma continua confessionis, Anglice.

(*d.*) Item quidam tractatus statutorum ordinis Carthusiensium pro novitiis ejusdem ordinis.

(*e.*) Modus pronuntiandi lectionem et epistolarum cum notis musicis.

(*f.*) Item gratiarum actio in refectorio. 8°.

Ha. 48. Probably Cotton MS. Nero A III, ff. 130-166.

155.—(*a.*) Tractatus de excidio Trojae.

(*b.*) Passio s. Kenelmi regis Anglorum et martyris.

(*c.*) Vita s. Edwardi regis et martyris.

(*d.*) De s. Guthlaco heremita.

(*e.*) De Elphego. papyr. 4°.

Ha. 147, marked with A and a trefoil against art. *b.* Art. *a*, described in Ha. as *a booke in paper de peregrinatione Aeneae in Italiam post Trojae excidium*, is untraced. The rest is Cotton MS. Otho C XVI, ff. 55-64 (edges burnt).

156.—(*a.*) Meditationes Bonaventurae de vita et passione Jesu Christi.

(*b.*) Hugo de s. Victore de laude charitatis. 8°.

Ha. 75. (Articles in the reverse order.) *Quarto.* Perhaps Harl. MS. 217, from Alnwick Abbey. Belonged to Symonds D'Ewes.

157.—Liber orationum incipiens Domine deus meus da cordi meo te desiderare desiderando quaerere quaerendo invenire, etc. (In shorthand) BERNARD. 4°.

Not in Ha. The work is that printed as St. Augustine's, Migne xl, col. 901, and is neither his nor St. Bernard's, but perhaps by John of Fécamp.

158.—(*a.*) Epistola Pascalis Anselmo Cantuariensi.

(*b.*) Item Pascalis Osberto ep. Exentrensis.

(*c.*) Item Pascalis Anselmo.

(*d.*) Item Anselmus Pascasio.

(*e.*) Item Pascalis fratri Willelmo Rotomagensi episcopo, etc.

(*f.*) Sententia b. Augustini de libro retractationum.

(*g.*) Epistola Urbini.

(*h.*) Prologus et liber Augustini de doctrina Christiana.

(*i.*) Epistola Lanfranci Cantuariensis ecclesiae antistes [*sic*] episcopo Donato Hiberniae.

(*k.*) Epistola Dorobernensis archiepiscopi ad Wulstanum Wigornensem et ad Petrum Cestrensem episcopos anno 1073.

(*l.*) Epistola Thomae Eboracensis archiepiscopi ad Lanfrancum.

(*m.*) Anselmus Cantuariensis archiep. De malo et nihil. fol.

Perhaps Ha. 115, marked A, *Epistola Lanfranci Dorobernensis. folio.* Cotton MS. Vesp. E IV, ff. 203–211 (bound in a different order).

159.—(*a.*) Liber venerabilis Aelredi abbatis Rievallis de institutis inclusarum.

(*b.*) Vita s. Symeonis monachi.

(*c.*) Vita s. Mariae virginis.

(*d.*) Adhortationes ss. patrum perfectionesque monachorum quas de Graeco in Latinum transtulit b. Jeronimus presbyter.

(*e.*) Augustinus de gaudiis electorum et supplicio damnatorum.

(*f.*) Augustinus de igne purgatorio.

(*g.*) De decem preceptis: de duodecim articulis fidei. Gallice. 8°.

Ha. 133. *Libellus Aelredi Rivallis de institutis inclusarum. Quarto.* Cotton MS. Nero A III, ff. 2–89.

160.—(*a.*) Remigii explanatio missae.

(*b.*) Item Hildebertus versu: incipit Scribere proposui quid mistica sacra priorum. de eadem.

(*c.*) Expositio symboli per Remigium.

(*d.*) Item de duodecim abusionibus seculi. 8°.

Ha. 71. Probably Trinity College, Cambridge, O. I. 52. From Byland Abbey.

161.—Carmina heroica Gualteri de Castello poetae de gestis Alexandri magni. 8°.

Not in Ha.

162.—(*a.*) Speculum peccatoris.

(*b.*) Chrisostomus de paenitentia.

(*c.*) Commendacio orationis dominicae.

(*d.*) De duodecim utilitatibus tribulationis.

(*e.*) Item narratio quaedam de Pachonio Scitho et de aliis. 8°.

Probably Ha. 183, *Speculum peccatoris et alius tractatus. Octavo* Perhaps Harl. MS. 485.

163.—(*a.*) Jeronimus contra Jovinianum monachum.

(*b.*) Augustinus contra 5 haereses. 4°.

Ha. 98.

164.—(*a.*) Divisio sententiarum. Quedam accedentibus ad theologiam oportet alias precognoscere. libri duo.o

(*b.*) Item contra praelatos qui non praedicant. 4°.

Not in Ha. (?)

165.—(*a.*) Exempla bona et moralia. i. Johannis patriarche. lib. i.

(*b.*) Item alphabetum narrationum. lib. 2.

Ha. 93. *Exempla bona et moralia de Joh. patr. Libellum alphabetum aureum appellatum Apollo* [sic]. *Quarto.* Harl. MS. 268. Shorthand inscription, NETLTON HNRY SAVIL.

166.—Chronicon et Carmina Johannis Gower usque in secundum annum domini Henrici quarti. papyro. fol.

Ha. 116.

167.—(*a.*) Opus dictum Cordiale quatuor novissimorum. caret primo folio.

(*b.*) Tractatus de studio sapientiae dictus Benjamin Anglice.

(*c.*) Item angelica salutatio in librorum [*sic*] qui dicitur exterminatorium omnium temptationum. 4°.

Ha. 84, *De Morte corporali. The study of Wisdom called Benjamin. Exterminatorium omnium temptationum.*

168.—(*a.*) Augustinus de haeresibus.

(*b.*) De spiritu et litera. BIS. 4°.

Ha. 73.

169.—(*a.*) Opus ignoti authoris de statu animae.

(*b.*) Claudiani Manerti de statu sive de substantia animae libri tres contra opus ignoti authoris praecedens.

(*c.*) Sermo Ivonis Carnotensis episcopi de sacramentis dedicationis ecclesiae ad nuper baptizatos.

(*d.*) De sacramentis neophitorum tractatus ejusdem. 4°.

Not in Ha.

170.—(*a.*) Jacobus de Viterbo. 1306.

(*b.*) De consolatione peccatorum. 4°.

Not in Ha.

171.—Anatomia magistri Mondini in anno 1388. 4°.

Not in Ha.

172.—(*a.*) Carmina quaedam.

(*b.*) Item tractatus de die circumcisionis domini.

(*c.*) Item epistolae diversae et tractatus alii Gallicis rhythmis.

(*d.*) Item literae multae prioris et conventus de Abendon.

(*e.*) Item in eodem charta regum et episcoporum.

(*f.*) Depositio Walkelini abbatis, Johannis abbatis, Henrici abbatis, Hugonis abbatis et aliorum, scilicet Edgari regis et Johannis cardinalis.

(*g.*) Item commemorationes quaedam.

(*h.*) Tractatus de passione domini et qualiter debemus eum imitari.

(*i.*) Gregorius in moralibus de praelatis, clericis et monachis.

(*k.*) De statu interioris hominis post lapsum.

(*l.*) De paenitentia, etc.

(*m.*) Item parvulae consuetudines quae debent observari in choro monasterii de Abbendon.

(*n.*) De poenis reproborum.

(*o.*) Caesarius episcopus Blagiacensis in parabolam Omnis sermo dei ignitus clipeus est sperantibus in se.

(*p.*) De inventione s. crucis.

(*q.*) Summa magistri Martini quae vocatur Ut nos minores. 4°.

Marked with several trefoils. Ha. 53. Harl. MS. 209. Shorthand inscription, GIVN BY DANIEL FOXCROFT TO HNRY SAVIL YONGER. Probably from Abingdon. Belonged to Symonds D'Ewes.

173.—(*a.*) Soliloquium Isodori archiepiscopi.

(*b.*) Stimulus compassionis b. Mariae.

(*c.*) Item de Christi passione extractus ex diversis operibus sed praecipue de stimulo amoris de horologio divinae sapientiae ex philomena theologiae et ex lamentationibus b. virginis. in Latinis rhythmis. 8°.

Probably Ha. 102, *Exhortationes et dehortationes quaedam. Stimulus compassionis beatae Mariae de Christi passione. Stimulus compassionis in versu. Quarto.*

174.—(*a.*) Brevis tractatus de sacramentis ecclesiae per Willelmum Curttne. caret prima pagina.

(*b.*) Tractatus de arte moriendi. caret ultimo folio. 4°.

Not in Ha.

175.—Stephanus super Ecclesiastem. 8°.

Ha. 182.

176.—(*a.*) Summa quaedam de 7 capitalibus vitiis.

(*b.*) Tractatus de decem preceptis.

(*c.*) Prophetia Merlini.

(*d.*) Philosophia Secundi.

(*e.*) Homiliae b. Bernardi super Missus est Gabriell et super Ave Maria.

(*f.*) Homiliae super evangelia per annum.

(*g.*) De amore quare diligendus est deus.

(*h.*) Sermo Augustini de obedientia et humilitate.

(*i.*) Narratio quaedam de Willelmo Winendogg hospitii s. Leonardi Eborum.

(*k.*) Sermo de decimis.

(*l.*) Sermo de Johanne Evangelista [Aug. added].

(*m.*) Bernardus de superfluitatibus.

(*n.*) Speculum peccatoris.

(*o.*) Quaestiones de confessione et de diffinitione paenitentiae. de decimis.

(*p.*) De diffinitione nominum vitiorum.

(*q.*) De confessione in ultimo, per Theobaldum Stampensem ad Robertum Lincolniensem episcopum.

(*r.*) Augustinus de 7 verbis domini in cruce.

(*s.*) De lamentatione b. Mariae pro passione Jesu Christi.
(*t.*) De tribus lanceis quibus perforatus est Christus in anima.
(*u.*) Tractatus de conceptione salvatoris.
(*v.*) Tractatus incipiens Templum Dei.
(*w.*) Sermo de articulis religiosorum.
(*x.*) Item authoritates diversae excerptae et collectae.
(*y.*) Gregorius de callidi hostis insidiis.
(*z.*) De conversione in ultimis posita.
(*aa.*) De confessione.
(*bb.*) De fide trinitatis.
(*cc.*) Augustinus in sermonem de corpore et sanguine Christi.
(*dd.*) Jeronimus ad nepotem suum Jacobum.
(*ee.*) Item formula honestae vitae.
(*ff.*) Item de septem sacramentis.
(*gg.*) De interpretatione hujus nominis Mariae.
(*hh.*) Sermones de assumptione ejusdem.
(*ii.*) De duodecim praerogativis virginis Mariae.
(*kk.*) Vita s. Edmundi archiepiscopi.
(*ll.*) De Antichristo. De xv. signis.
(*mm.*) De oratione dominica et symbolo.
(*nn.*) De preceptis et dispensatione.
(*oo.*) De vitiis et virtutibus.
(*pp.*) De charitate ad sanctos fratres Carthusienses. "Multi multa sciunt."
(*qq.*) De negligentiis praelatorum.
(*rr.*) Informatio religiosorum.
(*ss.*) Duodecim abusiones claustri.
(*tt.*) Pater noster, Credo in deum, et orationes aliae Saxonice.
(*uu.*) De miseria humanae conditionis.
(*vv.*) De duodecim abusionibus mundi. 4°.

Trefoils against artt. *i*, *ss*, *tt*, and a cross against art. *q*. Ha. 86, an abridged description, but adding, apparently after art. *d*, *Liber qui dicitur Ortulanus*. Marked A against art. *i*. Artt. *ss*, *tt* are probably Cotton MS. Cleop. B VI, ff. 189-204.

177.—Hymni et psalmi (Latine). 4°.

Latine is perhaps erased. Possibly Ha. 168. *The psalmes of David in owld English verse in 4°.*

178.—(*a.*) Liber de fide Christi a Britannis suscepta.

(*b.*) De constructione episcopatuum abbatiarum et de constructione monasteriorum Angliae. fol.

Probably Ha. 203, marked AA, *Chronicon Angliae de constructione episcopatuum abbatiarum monasteriorum totius Angliae. De regibus Saxonum. In a little fol.*

179.—(*a.*) Tractatus contra ignorantes et verbi dei contemptores.

(*b.*) Tractatus de differentia inter praedicationem et doctrinam.

(*c.*) De tribus generibus elemosinarum.

(*d.*) De reverentia praelatorum et contra eos qui sanctam ecclesiam inhonorant, etc., continens 117 capitula.

(*e.*) Exhortatio infirmi in lingua materna.

(*f.*) Carta humanae redemptionis in vetusto Anglico rhythmo.

(*g.*) Item alia plura Latine.

(*h.*) Speculum ecclesiae simplicibus sacerdotibus multum utilis.

(*i.*) Lucidarium s. Anselmi archiep.

(*k.*) Liber continens haec capita: i. de variis temporibus et eorum remediis generalibus; ii. de prima temptatione quae solet noviter converso primo accidere et de nocturna [*sic*] timore; iii. de negotio perambulante in tenebris (1) de ambitione sive prelacionis, *etc.*, continens cap. 14 hujusmodi. 4°.

Ha. 177. Art. *k* is thus described: *Extracta quaedam et scripta de tractatu Richardi Hampole. paper. fol.* Harl. MS. 237. From Mount Grace. Belonged to S. D'Ewes.

180.—(*a.*) Epistola Jeronomi ad Paulinum.

(*b.*) Sermones Petri Blesensis. 8°.

Ha. 83. Arundel MS. 322. Shorthand inscription, NETLTON HNRY SAVIL.

181.—(*a.*) Dialogus crucifixi sive colloquium peccatoris et crucifixi Jesu Christi.

(*b.*) Item dialogus consolationis.

(*c.*) Item tractatus incipiens Hoc altare deputatur, etc.

(*d.*) Versus Augustini positi super mensam suam.

(*e.*) Item de Widone Scarensi episcopo a b. Maria pro amore sui nominis sanctae Annae a carcere et captivitate potenter adjuto, etc. papyro. 4°.

Not in Ha. (?).

182.—(*a.*) Viginti quatuor monitiones quas s. Lodwicus rex Francorum fecit Philippo filio suo et propria manu conscripsit.

(*b.*) Glosa super diversas partes et veteris et novi testamenti cum indice rerum et verborum quae in contextu sunt secundum alphabetum. 8°.

Ha. 106, marked A. In place of art. *b. Stimulus amoris.*

183.—(*a.*) Practica medicinalis contra paralysim.

(*b.*) Regula de calendario cum quibusdam brevibus chronicorum notis.

(*c.*) Item exquisitae regulae et tabulae pro epacto bissexto embolismo et alliis hujusmodi.

(*d.*) Item quaedam chronica de nominibus paparum imperatorum regum Angliae et episcoporum a nativitate s. Johannis Baptistae usque ad annum 1213 cum figuris praefixis pro unoquoque anno.

(*e.*) Johannes Michaelensis de concilio edito pro ordinibus militum secularium et commilitonum Christi et de nominibus patrum residentium in concilio, qui ordo sumpsit initium anno 1128. 8°.

Trefoil against art. *e.* Ha. 181. Cotton MSS., Vesp. D XIX, ff. 71–82 (art. *b* ?), ff. 53–70 (art. *d*), Cleop. B III, ff. 36–69 (art. *c* ?) inscribed Henry Savile ELDER, ff. 70–79 (art. *e*). Art. *a* is not traced.

184.—(*a.*) Gesta Alexandri per Gualterum [de Castello *in marg.*] incipientia Gesta ducis Macedum totum digesta per orbem, etc.

(*b.*) Liber Marci Tullii Ciceronis ad Atticum. Item De amicitia cum notis margine.

(*c.*) Tractatus quare septuagesima celebratur et quare quinquagesima et de hujusmodi aliis.

(*d.*) De arte computi.

(*e.*) Epistolae duae.

(*f.*) Item de natalibus et festis, etc. 8°.

Ha. 44, *Quarto*, no mention of artt. *d-f.* The descriptions of the last two articles here are inaccurate. Royal MS. 15 A X. From Thorney Abbey.

185.—(*a.*) Canon super tabulas figurarum.

(*b.*) Item tabula exacta venerabilis Bedae.

(*c.*) Item de ventis principalibus et collateralibus.

(*d.*) Item de arte computatoria.

(*e.*) Item contratabula Fungonis.

(*f.*) Item tabula numeralis Fungonis.

(*g.*) Item tabula Dyonisii.

(*h.*) Item theorica tabula Gallandi.

(*i.*) Item tabula ad inveniendum pascha.

(*k.*) Item versus de planetis.

(*l.*) Item de modo cognoscendi accidentia et diversitates aeris in temporibus per planetas. 8°.

Not in Ha.

186.—(*a.*) Gemma virginalis versificata: De tunica b. Mariae et de duce Anglorum invadente Carnotenses; De Arthuro rege imaginem sanctae Mariae portente [*sic*] et de duabus suis expeditionibus versus Eboracum; item de presbytero liberato a demone; item de nativitate s. Mariae; de prophetiis in Genesi; de ponderatione librorum. continet capitula 65. 4°.

Ha. 78, *De nativitate s. Mariae. De prophetiis in Genesi. De Arthuro rege imagines s. Mariae portante et de duobus expeditionibus suis versum Eboracum. De Constante et Constantino bella moventibus. De ponderatione librorum. With many other tractes in the same booke all in verse.*

187.—(*a.*) Liber de statu et conditione hominis.

(*b.*) De signis et preceptis antecedentibus adventui ipsius Antechristi et de vita et morte ejus.

(*c.*) De die judicii.

(*d.*) De 14 poenis inferni.

(*e.*) De foelicitate et beatitudine caeli. in carmine rhythmico et in antiquo idiomate. Anglice. 4°.

Ha. 89 (?).

188.—(*a.*) Nigellus de Longo Campo alias Wireker ad Honorium priorem antequam prior esset. carmine heroico.

(*b.*) Versus de ligno dulci.

(*c.*) Versus de monachis.

(*d.*) Epistola quaedam versificata.

(*e.*) Versus de s. Catherina.

(*f.*) Epitaphium Honorii prioris et versus alii.

(*g.*) Miracula s. dei genetricis Mariae.

(*h.*) Passio s. Laurentii martyris.

(*i.*) Vita Pauli primi heremitae.

(*k.*) Versus de archiepiscopis Cantuariensis ecclesiae quis cui successit.

(*l.*) De Theophilo.

(*m.*) De s. Dunstano.

(*n.*) De Juliana [*sic*] apostata interfecto.

(*o.*) De s. Hyldefonso.

(*p.*) De liberatione Carnotensium.

(*q.*) De monacho resuscitato.

(*r.*) De monacho ebrioso et de huiusmodi aliis.

(*s.*) De stupendo miraculo clerici.

(*t.*) Quid deceat monachum vel qualis debeat esse, etc.

(*u.*) Item tractatus incipiens Palma triumphalis roseo redimita cruore, etc.

Ha. 45. *Quarto*, marked A. The description here is rather confused. Artt. *a*-*k* are taken from the flyleaf of the MS. and represent the whole contents; artt. *l*–*s* are sub-headings of art. *g*, and art. *u* is the same as art. *h*. Cotton MS. Vesp. D XIX, ff. 1–52, but art. *k* is missing. From Christchurch, Canterbury.

189.—(*a.*) Apocalypsis glossata.

(*b.*) Item conflictus inter deum et diabolum de hominis redemptione. 8°.

Ha. 38 and 67 (?).

190.—(*a.*) Liber de syllabarum quantitate.

(*b.*) De confessione.

(*c.*) De poena originali.

(*d.*) Tractatus pro peregrinante.

(*e.*) Tractatus de differentia inter praedicationem et doctrinam, etc. Latine.

(*f.*) Liber de sapientia in Anglicis rhythmis.

(*g.*) Speculum Christianum.

(*h.*) Fabulationes quaedam de gestis Romanorum.

(*i.*) Tractatus incipiens Convertimini ad me, etc. Joel secundo.

(*k.*) Tractatus de 9 virtutibus quas dominus noster Jesus Christus cuidam devoto revelare dignatus est.

(*l.*) Tractatus de 7 peccatis mortalibus et eorum speciebus. 8°.

Ha. 65. Harl. MS. 206. At f. 120 (end of art. *k*) note, partly shorthand, "taken out of this place one LEAF"; also (f. 1) NETLTON. HNRY SAVIL. Belonged to a rector of Settrington, co. York. Afterwards belonged to Symonds D'Ewes.

191.—Homiliae et sermones ex commentariis venerabilis Bedae Gregorii excerptis de diversis tractatibus. Manca est. 4°.

Perhaps Ha. 77, *Homiliae et sermones Augustini et venerabilis Bedae. Liber de presbitero liberato a demone. fol. LITL.*

192.—Rosarium theologiae.

Ha. 88, *beg. Absolutio dicitur triplex. Quarto.*

193.—Speculum humanae salvationis cujusdam novae compilationis. 4°.

Ha. 90.

194.—Didascalicon Hugonis, de historia, de allegoria, de ordine librorum, de inventione magicae artis, etc. 8°.

Ha. 99.

195.—Itinerarium domini Johannis de Maundevilla militis de mirabilibus mundi. 8°.

Ha. 130. Probably Harl. MS. 175. Belonged to S. D'Ewes.

196.—(*a.*) Canones paenitentiales secundum Jeronimum, de episcopo ebrioso presbytero diacono et caeteris ordinibus.

(*b.*) Item sermones multi quorum unus eorum allegatur in chronico monachali. 8°.

Probably Ha. 180, marked A. *Decreta pontificum, Narratio b. Johannis ep. Alexandriae qui Emonis (?) dicitur. Narratio b. Johannis de elemonsa de unitate fratrum ad monachos. Sermo in chronica monachorum.*

197.—(*a.*) Sermones diversi cum quibusdam tractatibus Saxonicis.

(*b.*) Item de contemptu mundi.

(*c.*) Item liber claustri Hugonis.

(*d.*) Item [blank].

Not in Ha.

198.—(*a.*) Sermones episcopales per anni circulum.

(*b.*) Concilium editum apud Lambeth a Bonefacio archiep. Cantuar. 4°.

Not in Ha. Harl. MS. 524. Belonged to S. D'Ewes. Shorthand inscription, NETLTON HNRY SAVIL.

199.—Rudimenta Helprici de arte calculatoria cum calendario et tabulis.

Perhaps Ha. 39, *Salustius decrs* (?) *de consolatione. Helpricus. Quarto*, though I cannot explain the first part. Possibly Cotton MS. Vesp. A IX.

200.—(*a.*) Fitzstephani descriptio civitatis London.

(*b.*) Item chronica brevia incipientia Britannia insularum optima in occidentali, usque Hen. tertium. papyro. 4°.

Ha. 123, *Fitchestefanus.*

201.—(*a.*) Sermones dominicales.

(*b.*) Expositio Rydevalis. 8°.

Ha. 188.

202.—(*a.*) Vetus calendarium.

(*b.*) De reliquiis quae sunt in ecclesia b. Oswini regis.

(*c.*) Vita et passio regis Oswini per Joh. de Tinmouth.

(*d.*) Lectiones de s. Oswino in festam [*sic*] sanctorum. 8°.

Ha. 205, marked A. Perhaps Cotton MS. Jul. A X, though the identification presents some difficulties.

203.—Septem psalmi paenitentiales quos Richardus de Hampol in Anglicum sermonem transtulit. in versu. papyro. 8°.

Ha. 212.

204.—(*a.*) Stimulus divini amoris de contemplatione scilicet meditationes cuiusdam simplicis cordati pauperculi et contemptibilis etc.

(*b.*) Item formulae vitae honestae.

(*c.*) Augustinus de gaudiis electorum. 16°.

Not in Ha. (?).

205.—(*a.*) Bernardus, Missus est Gabriel.

(*b.*) Liber de iustitia et iure rubrica.

(*c.*) Compilationes historiarum veteris et novi testamenti secundum omnes. 8°.

Ha. 68.

206.—Litera missa a magistro Waltero Hilton ad dominam sacerdotissam quandam ordinis sancti Gilberti in qua ordo et regula vivendi est descripta quam Ricardus de Hampull rogatu ejusdem dominae a Latino in Anglicum idioma transtulit. papyro. 4°.

Ha. 120, *Walter Hilton's letter in Latin and English to a lady of an order.*

207.—Vita et mors regis Edwardi secundi transcripta per Laurentium Noel ex vetustissimo exemplari quod penes Gulielmum Bouerum fuit, quae Gallice conscripta fuit a generosissimo milite Thoma de la Moore. papyro. 4°.

Ha. 122. Probably Cotton MS. Vitellius E V, ff. 261–270.

208.—(*a.*) Orthographia Gallica.

(*b.*) Item forma et methodus scribendi literas.

(*c.*) Item la forma de billarum franc.

(*d.*) Item la forme coment Thomas Sampson enformi d'escrire et dicer en son preue escole en francoys. 4°.

Ha. 144.

209.—(*a.*) Processus verus de politia Anglica cum commoditatibus terrae et maris in Anglicis metris.

(*b.*) Item liber Catonis versus in Anglicis metris per Benedictum Bernham vicarium de Maldon.

Perhaps Ha. 178, *a booke in English verse in Quarto.* Probably Harl. MS. 271.

210.—(*a.*) Topographia Cambriae Sylvestri Geraldi.

(*b.*) Item catalogus paparum. fol.

Ha. 124. Art. *a* might be Cotton MS. Vitellius C X, ff. 4–9, but I have no evidence in favour of the identification.

211.—(*a.*) Chronicon de gestis regis Edwardi tertii de literis missis papae et cardinalibus, hoc est de titulo suo ad coronam et regnum Franciae cum genealogia a Philippo filio s. Ludovici regis Francorum.

(*b.*) Item litera regis Edwardi tertii missa Philippo de Valoys.

(*c.*) Responsio Philippi occupantis regnum Franciae.

(*d.*) Litera cardinalis super foedus factum in Britannia.

(*e.*) Item de potestate tractandi de pace.

(*f.*) Litera populi missa papae Gallice.

(*g.*) Litera regis papae missa super oneribus provisionum et impositionum per sedem apostolicam, etc.

(*h.*) Querela papae de propulsione procuratorum.

(*i.*) Item prohibitio regis.

(*k.*) Litera regalia super treuga Britanniae facta per Philippum de Valoys.

(*l.*) Item alia plura tam Gallice quam Latine. 4°.

Trefoils against artt. *a*, *c*, *i*. Not in Ha.

212.—(*a.*) Tractatus de septem sapientibus.

(*b.*) Tractatus qui intitulatur petitiones [Richardi *erased*] quoad reformationem ecclesiae militantis. item contra dispensationes. contra beneficiorum pluralitates. contra prerogativum cantorum et officialium in curiis dominorum residentium. 16 articuli huiusmodi Oxoniae editi a magistro Ullerston doctore in theologia anno 1408.

(*c.*) Exemplar literarum missarum regi Henrico quinto ab universitate Oxoniae cum articulis 46 pro reformatione ecclesiae.

(*d.*) Breviloquium de virtutibus antiquorum philosophorum editum per Joh. Wallensem. mancus est hic ultimus tractatus. fol.

Trefoil against art. *b*, and cross against art. *c*. Ha. 128. Probably Oxford, Corpus Christi College. 183, artt. 1–4.

213.—(*a.*) Itinerarium trium monachorum Bernardi scilicet et sociorum eius de locis sanctis et de Babilon.

(*b.*) Epistola Clementis abbati et conventui Claravallensi de canonizatione S. Malachiae.

(*c.*) Item epistola Alexandri de canonizatione S. Bernardi data Anagnie xv. Kal. Februarii anno ab incarnatione domini 1173. fol.

Not in Ha. Cotton MS. Faust. B I, ff. 192–205. Probably from Fountains Abbey.

214.—Vita S. Thome de Cantuaria elucidata Anglicis metris. pa. fol.

Ha. 117.

215.—Vita S. Eufrosinae virginis. fol.

Not in Ha. Possibly Cotton MS. Vesp. E X, ff. 100–103.

216.—Interpretationes Hebraicorum nominum super bibliothecam. fol.

Not in Ha.

217.—Testamentum novum. fol.

Not in Ha.

218.—Exhortatio regis Angliae Edwardi tertii. fol.

Marked with a trefoil. Ha. 126. Cotton MS. Faust. B I, ff. 184–191.

219.—Tractatus Egisippi de nece apostolorum Petri et Pauli. 4 folia. fol.

It seems barely possible that this is Ha. 94. See below, No. 258.

220.—Vita s. Alexis confessoris.

Not in Ha. Cotton MS. Faust. B IV, ff. 178–180. From Byland Abbey.

221.—(*a.*) Chronicon de London de nominibus majorum praetorum et vicecomitum a Richardo primo usque Henricum quintum.

(*b.*) Prophetia Sibillae Marlini et Baltasaris Cador doctóris et astrologi. fol.

Not in Ha.

222.—Revelatio sancti Michaelis in Monte Tumba. 4°.

Not in Ha. Perhaps Cotton MS. Jul. A VII, ff. 124–133.

223.—Commemoratio quaedam virtutum et bonorum operum Margaritae comitissae Richmondiae. pa. fol.

Marked with a cross. Ha. 118. Probably Cotton MS. Vit. C XVII, ff. 329–332.

224.—(*a.*) Brevis quidam redituum pertinentium ad collegios [*sic*] precentores G et fraternitates in comitatu Northampton in curia ducatus Lancastriae.

(*b.*) Item plumbi et campanarum tam fusarum quam infusarum in predicto comitatu tempore demolitionis abbatiarum. pa. fol.

Not in Ha.

225.—(*a.*) Sermo elegans in haec verba Redde rationem villicationis tuae Luc. 16 cap. per Thomam Wimbeldon. Anglice.

(*b.*) Item tractatus de s. Catherina.

(*c.*) De decimis.

(*d.*) Sermo brevis de Domine adjuva me. fol.

Ha. 113.

226.—(*a.*) Compendium de conquestu et ruina Hiberniae.

(*b.*) Extractus chronicarum Rogeri Cestrensis.

(*c.*) Item chronicon incipiens a anno 128 et finiens 1298.

(*d.*) Item notatiunculae quaedam de Henrico rege septimo et Henrico octavo. pa. 4°.

Marked with trefoils. Not in Ha.

227.—Vita Hamonis magnae sanctitatis viri. 16°.

Not in Ha. Cotton MS. Nero A XVI, ff. 93–140.

228.—(*a.*) Tractatus et sententia sancti Hieronomi de essentia invisibilitate et immensitate dei.

(*b.*) Item exceptiones canonum vel constitutionum. 8°.

Not in Ha. Probably Cotton MS. Nero A XI, ff. 108–142. The table of contents in the MS. mentions another article, Tractatus Adelardi de causis rerum, probably lost before Savile's time.

229.—Poemata Skeltonis poetae ad diversas faeminas nobiles. Anglice. pa. fol.

Not in Ha. Probably Cotton, Vitellius E X, ff. 208–225 (much burnt).

230.—Declaratio Galfridi de Pykering, abbatis de Bellalanda super 22 propositionibus de libris caelestibus excerptis. fol.

Ha. 216, for *caelestibus* reads *ecclesiasticis*.

231.—Chronica utilia et bona incipientia anno 1500 et finientia 1232 [*sic*]. fol.

Not in Ha. (?).

232.—Les chroniques extractes vel abriges tant de France Angleterre et Flandres que d Escosse Espaigne et Normandie par Carlile Herald darmes a trenoble roy Henry le viii. pa. fol.

Not in Ha.

233.—Terrarium prioris de Shene maneriorum suorum de Bradwell, Byfield, Codyngton, Laurens Martin et Gamlingay. pa. fol.

Marked with a trefoil. Not in Ha. Cotton MS. Jul. C II, ff. 279-286.

234.—Speculum curatorum. fol.

Not in Ha. Marked with a cross. By Higden. There are copies at Oxford, Ball. 77, and in Harl. MS. 1004, one of which may perhaps be the same as this.

235.—Liber compositus et collectus e sententiis 4 evangelistarum Anglice per Clementem de Lantoni. perg. fol.

Not in Ha.

236.—Tractatus de apibus per fratrem Hubertum ordinis praedicatorum. fol.

Not in Ha.

237.—(*a.*) Psalterium translatum in Anglicum per Joh. Hyde.

(*b.*) Liber de secretis caelestibus qui dicitur Apocalypsis in Anglicis de decem mandatis habens textum Latine et glosam Anglice.

(*c.*) Stimulus conscientiae versus in Anglicis metris. pa. fol.

Not in Ha.

238.—Testamentum magistri Cosby de diversis terris legatis. pap. fol.

Not in Ha.

239.—Boetius de consolatione Anglice per Capellum Johannem anno. 1410.

Ha. 91. Harl. MS. 44. Belonged to Symonds D'Ewes.

240.—Carolus Soillet de Gallice cum picturis illuminatis et coloratis. fol.

Not in Ha. Arundel MS. 71. Shorthand inscription, HNRY SAVIL. The blank may be filled "de felicite de vie." The poem is dedicated to Charles the Bold, before his succession to the Duchy of Burgundy.

241.—(*a.*) Item commentum in decem precepta.

(*b.*) Tractatus de mensibus Anglice.

(*c.*) Item chronicon Anglice. item Latine.

(*d.*) Carmina metrica de operibus sex dierum Anglice.

(*c.*) Vita S. Catherinae Anglice.

Not in Ha. The division of these MSS. is not very clearly indicated.

242.—Enumeratio compendiaria Polidori Virgilii regum Angliae et eorum gestorum. 8°.

Not in Ha.

243.—(*a.*) Liber Johannis Lidgati et Occliffi in carminibus metricis Angliae.

(*b.*) Item de arte moriendi Anglice.

(*c.*) Item in eodem Petri Idae de Cantia Anglice.

Not in Ha. Harl. MS. 172. Shorthand inscription, HNRY. Belonged to S. D'Ewes.

244.—Liber de forma et methodo scribendi chartas et chirographos. per. fol.

Not in Ha.

245.—(*a.*) Apocalypsis glossata per Johannem Scotum.

(*b.*) Item evangelium S. Matthei glossatum in eodem. perg. fol.

Not in Ha. (?)

246.—Evangelium sec. S. Johannem cum vetustissima glossa. 4°.

Ha. 51. *Vetus commentum in Johannem. Item tractatus ignoti authoris de fundamento operis domini.*

247.—(*a.*) Epistola presbyteri Johannis ad Fredericum imperatorem Gallice.

(*b.*) Liber M. Tullii de differentiis. 4°.

Not in Ha.

248.—Liber Troyli et Cressidae versu Anglice. 4°.

Not in Ha.

249.—Liber qui vocatur lusus deliciae de septem scientiis, compositus per Stephanum Hawes. versu Anglico. 4°.

Not in Ha.

250.—Liber Colucii Pyeri Salutati de nobilitate legum et medicinae. 4°.

Not in Ha.

251.—(*a.*) Orationes fratris Brandini et aliorum Gallice et Anglice tam metro quam prosa.

(*b.*) Item consilium sapientis filio suo metrificatum Anglico sermone. per. 8°.

Not in Ha.

MSS. IN THE HARLEY MS. CATALOGUE WHICH DO NOT SEEM TO BE IDENTICAL WITH ANY OF THE ABOVE.

252.—[Ha. 30.] (*a.*) Conclusiones de statu praelatorum.
(*b.*) Tractatus totius missae compositus a magistro Nicholao Trivitt ordinis praedicatorum apud Oxoniam et dicitur Flos Angliae. anno 1316. fol.

253.—[Ha. 40.] Viaticum Constantini. 4°.

254.—[Ha. 46.] A little bible. 16°.

255.—[Ha. 52.] (*a.*) A booke beginning Hoc ornamentum decus est et fama ferentum.
(*b.*) The same in French upon the other side of the page.
(*c.*) Item prophecies in French de Angliterra.
(*d.*) Item Moult sont sovent a venir de ses qui vint en desir. 4°.

256.—[Ha. 55.] Passionarius. fol.

257.—[Ha. 87.] (*a.*) De miseria humanae conditionis per Lotharium diaconum cardinalem, INNOCENTIVS TER.
(*b.*) Liber cuius titulus est Aurora per Petrum Comestorem de septem dictis. 4°.

258.—[Ha. 94.] Liber qui incipit Qui meriti florem maturis sensibus ortum, de Petro et Paulo. 8°.
Aratoris Historia Apostolica. See above, No. 219 note.

259.—[Ha. 96.] (*a.*) De expulsione Adae primi patris et Evae de paradiso.
(*b.*) Versus de cruce Christi.
(*c.*) De septem ordinibus signorum.
(*d.*) De eremo et congregatione eremi descriptio monachorum, with many other treatises in the same. 4°.

260.—[Ha. 103.] (*a.*) Gregorius de vita et miraculis patrum Italicorum et de eternitate animarum.

(*b.*) Beda de temporibus sive de sex aetatibus hujus saeculi. Printed in paper; in which is

(*c.*) Stimulus amoris de passione domini sive de emendatione peccatoris per Richard Hampole in parchment, written. 4°.

261.—[Ha. 105.] (*a.*) A booke in verse beginning Intravit clausum quicunque paludibus urbem suspectos timido conterat ore cibos.

(*b.*) De Milone episcopo Belvacensi, in verse; with many fine verses of diverse subjects. 4°.

Cotton MS. Vesp. D V, ff. 151 to end. Shorthand inscription, NETLTON· HNRY SAVIL.

262.—[Ha. 125.] A pedegre from Alfred to Richard the third in a copper case.

263.—[Ha. 131.] Speculum Christianum. 4°.

264.—[Ha. 135.] The apocalips lymned and gilded in Latin and French. A little folio.

Marked A.

265.—[Ha. 138.] Bernardus Silvester de cosmographia, in verse. 8°.

266.—[Ha. 145.] (*a.*) Statuta fratris Johannis de Pecham Cantuariensis archiepiscopi promulgata apud Lambeth anno 1281.

(*b.*) Item the most parte of Merlin's prophesies with a comment on it.

267.—[Ha. 148.] (*a.*) A booke beginning Egiptis rem magis jocundam mihique facilem.

(*b.*) L. Annaei Senecae Cordubensis ad Lucilium.

(*c.*) M. Fabius Quintilianus Victorio s.

(*d.*) Another beginning Vetus opinio est iam usque ad [*sic*] heroicis ducta temporibus. in paper. folio.

268.—[Ha. 149.] A bible in two lardge volumes in English faire written and lymned which is thought to be translated befor Wiclift's time. folio.

269.—[Ha. 152.] Compendium morale de dictis et factis exemplaribus antiquorum per Rogerum de Waltham canonicum London. in a longe 4°.
Marked A.

270.—[Ha. 165.] (*a.*) An exposition upon the seven psalmes.
(*b.*) Item upon diverse other psalmes and upon Esay and Ezechiell in English prose by one Scrope. Folio.

271.—[Ha. 166.] (*a.*) Of the seven gifts of the Holie Ghost.
(*b.*) Item of the commandments; with diverse other tracts in the same booke in English prose. Folio.

272.—[Ha. 171.] Genesis glossata per Gildam sapientem ut fertur. in 4°.

273.—[Ha. 172.] Homiliae eruditae per Laurentium Dunelmensem. in 4°.

274.—[Ha. 187.] An owld booke in English verse beginning Perle pleasant to princes. Paper in 4°. limned.

275.—[Ha. 202.] (*a.*) Chronica a Bruto usque ad regnum Henrici quinti anno 1417.
(*b.*) De episcopis et episcopatibus Angliae.
(*c.*) De monasteriis et constructione eorumdem in Anglia. In paper in 4°.

276.—[Ha. 210.] Aegidius de regimine principum. fol.
Marked ✠

277.—[Ha. 213.] (*a.*) Tractatus Lincolniensis de lingua.
(*b.*) Aluredus Rievallis de justicia. fol.

278.—[Ha. 218.] A bible in a little 8°. Lat.
Possibly an accidental repetition of Ha. 46. See above, No. 254.

279.—[Ha. 220.] Lectiones Oxoniae in a large folio.

280.—[Ha. 221.] Liber chartarum sancti Leonardi Eboracensis in a large folio.
Marked AA. Cotton MS. Nero D. III. Shorthand inscription.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS ARE ALSO KNOWN OR SURMISED TO HAVE BELONGED TO SAVILE.

281.—[Cotton MS. Cleop. B III, ff. 36–79.] Calendar [apparently of Ely, 12th cent.] and rules. Inscription, Henry Savile ELDER.

282.—[Cotton, Faust. A V.] Epistola cancellarii Oxoniensis ad Johannem XXII. Hampole de emendatione vitae. Libellus de exordio atque procursu Dunelmensis ecclesiae authore Turgoto. With other articles. Inscription, Thomas Allen ex dono mag. Hen. Savelli 1589. A Fountains Abbey book.

283.—[Cotton, Vesp. A XXV, ff. 1–27.] Bishop Brooks' exhortation to Cranmer. Shorthand notes.

284.—[Cotton, Jul. A XI, some part, but how much I cannot say.] The inscription is on f. 114, Ex dono mag. Hen. Savell mense Novembri anno 1609. Liber S. Marie de Bellalanda.

285.—Asser's life of Alfred with interpolation. Lent to Camden for his edition.

ENGLISH FIFTEENTH CENTURY BROADSIDES.

By E. GORDON DUFF.

Read 16th December, 1907.

ENGLISH broadsides of the fifteenth century are few in number and of the greatest rarity, for of all forms of printed matter they were the most liable to destruction. They were issued simply to serve a temporary purpose, and after that they were worthless, and the chances of a worthless single sheet being preserved were infinitesimal. It is indeed as waste material that most have come down to us, for owing to the fact that the reverse side of these sheets was blank, they supplied very handy material to the bookbinder with which to line the boards of his bindings. These broadsides are, almost without exception, ecclesiastical; bulls, licences to confessors, and indulgences, no broadside proclamations being known earlier than the sixteenth century.

In spite of the rarity of these broadsides I cannot help thinking that there must still be a very considerable number in existence which have not been noticed. Unlike books which would be found on the shelves of the library, these single sheets are in the nature of documents and would be preserved in the charter chest and hidden away in bundles of old deeds. I have little doubt but that a systematic search through the muniments of our cathedrals and collegiate foundations would result in the discovery of many more examples.

Henry Bradshaw was much interested in the earlier indulgences, those printed by Caxton, several of which he had himself discovered, and he was the first to point out the differences of the "singular" and "plural" issues. He had I think at one time intended to write on the subject, but we have nothing now left beyond disconnected notes. The later Pynson indulgences he does not seem to have studied, indeed the majority of those at present known have been discovered since his death.

The single sheet woodcuts, even though in some cases they contain a line or two printed in type are not touched upon in this paper. They are more a subject for the student of wood engraving than for the typographer.

With the exception of Caxton's Advertisement, and the Death-bed prayers, which I have only briefly noticed since they are fully described elsewhere, the documents are all official and consist of Bulls and Indulgences.

The two earliest broadsides issued in England were the work of Caxton. The first was the advertisement of a book, now only known from a few fragments, the *Sarum Ordinale*. The fragments which comprise eight leaves were found in the original binding of a Caxton *Boethius* and are now in the British Museum. The *Ordinale* was one of the earliest books issued by Caxton, probably in 1477 and the advertisement, which like the book is in Caxton's type 3, must have been issued immediately upon its completion. Blades curiously numbers it just before and not after the *Ordinale*.

Two copies only are known, one in the Douce collection in the Bodleian, the other in the Spencer collection in the Rylands Library, Manchester. The latter has the longer pedigree for it belonged to Richard Farmer, and may have formed part of Lot 6017 at his sale in 1798, "Fragments of books by Caxton" which sold for £1 16*s*. Where Douce obtained his copy I do not know.

The other Caxton broadside is the unique Death-bed prayers formerly in the Spencer collection, and bound up with a copy of the

Pilgrimage of the Soul. I have several times noticed writers blame Dibdin for having passed over this unique leaf in his description of the book in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, but I must point out (and this applies to many books mentioned in that work) that the copy there described was exchanged later for a better.

The copy described by Dibdin had formerly belonged to Herbert and had come into the collection of Heber. In 1814 Heber parted with it to Lord Spencer in exchange for some rare English sixteenth century books. It then wanted three leaves at the beginning, two in the middle, and the last leaf. In May of the same year by judicious temptation in the shape of a gold medal by Simon and a few other medals, Lord Spencer obtained the last leaf from the British Museum. In 1819 he purchased the White Knights copy, which had been made perfect in the middle with two leaves from the Heber copy but which still wanted the last leaf. Lord Spencer removed the last leaf which he had inserted in the Heber copy and put it into his new copy. The Heber copy was then sold as a duplicate, repurchased by Heber, and is now at Britwell. The Death-bed prayers are printed in types 3 and 4* and may be dated about 1483. The two prayers take up forty-one lines. Blades suggests "they were probably printed in this portable form for priests and others to carry about with them."

The earliest Bull known is that issued by Innocent VIII and dated April 26th, 1486, relating to the succession of Henry VII, his marriage with Elizabeth, and the consequent uniting of the houses of Lancaster and York. It is thus referred to by Hume: "The king was so little satisfied with his own title, that in the following year he applied to papal authority for a confirmation of it, and as the court of Rome gladly laid hold of all opportunities which the imprudence, weakness, or necessities of princes afforded it to extend its influence, Innocent VIII, the reigning pope, readily granted a bull in whatever terms the king was pleased to desire."

An English translation of this was printed by William de Machlinia in his Holborn type and two copies are known, one, perfect (except that the

ends of the lines are slightly cut into), in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, the other, wanting the last five lines and otherwise mutilated, among the Spencer books in the Rylands Library, Manchester. Dibdin in his description of this broadside in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana* goes out of his way to be more inaccurate, if possible, than usual. He remarks of it that it "is so scarce as not only to have escaped the researches of all previous bibliographers but to have been omitted in the *Foedera* of Rymer." You will hardly be surprised to find that not only is the original in Rymer, but that this broadside is fully described by Herbert in his *Typographical Antiquities* [III, p. 1763–4], where he reprints the document in full. The example belonging to the Society of Antiquaries was given by J. Payne Collier; Lord Spencer's was bought from Triphook the bookseller apparently between 1815 and 1822 for six guineas, and it is clear from the stains upon it that it had been used as the lining of a binding. The whole broadside consists of seven paragraphs with a single line space between each and counting each of these as a line the whole contains fifty-two lines, or forty-six actual lines of print and six one-line spaces.

It is quite probable that there was another issue of this Bull in the original Latin, but if so no copies have yet been discovered. In the reprints the Bull is given in Latin.

On October 7th, 1494, Alexander VI, probably on account of the troubles arising in connexion with Perkin Warbeck, re-issued the Bull of Innocent VIII with additions, and this was printed as a large broadside by Wynkyn de Worde. The only copy known, rescued from a binding, is in the library of Lambeth Palace. It is a large broadside of eighty-seven lines of which two are blank that is there are eighty-five actual lines of print and two one-line spaces. The paper on which it is printed is English paper made by John Tate with his mark of an eight pointed star in a circle.

Soon after this was issued, some time in 1495, a small supplement was printed to fasten on to the end of it, still further asserting Henry VII's right to the throne and censuring the rebels. This was printed in two columns

of eleven lines each, and the total width of the printed page is identical with that of the large broadside last described. Like it too it is printed on English paper. Several copies are known, all found quite recently. One was found in Eton College library in the binding of a book and some others were found in a binding in the library of Magdalen College, Oxford, and the college authorities very generously presented copies to the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the Cambridge University Library. Two copies are printed on each sheet which vary slightly, as will be explained later on.

In the ninth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 146, amongst the documents in Canterbury Cathedral library is mentioned "A printed Bull of Alexander VI affirming Henry as heir of Lancaster and dispensing the King and Queen from disabilities of affinity. On vellum."

By the kindness of the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, the Honorary Librarian, I am able to add the following details about this document. It is printed on a large sheet of vellum some 18 by 24 inches and contains seventy printed lines. It is an exemplification of the Bulls of Innocent VIII and Alexander VI, certified at Lambeth by John [Morton] Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, March 8th, 1497, for publication in the province of Canterbury. The Bulls are given in Latin, but at the end is an indulgence in English occupying nine lines which begins "Oure moste holy faders the popes above specified" and ending with the words "Cardinal Archebishop of Canterbury and prymat of all England."

I much regret I have not had the opportunity of seeing this Bull myself and therefore cannot say who was the printer.

I have taken these Bulls with the supplements out of their proper chronological order as they are the only documents of the kind issued before 1500. All the remaining issues of the press are indulgences or issues connected with them, so that they may be most advantageously taken together in one group. The Death-bed prayers and the three Bulls were

the only large broadsides issued, all the remaining single sheets with which we have to deal being small oblong broadsides, the size of half a folio page, and all, without exception, printed on vellum.

Before entering on a detailed description of these licences and indulgences there is one point to which I should like to draw attention and that is that certainly in the case of some, and most probably in the case of all, two variant impressions were issued. The explanation is simple. The type of these indulgences takes up a little less than half a folio page and it was necessary for the printer to fill up the rest of the form in some way. Very often in early printed books when the last leaf only contains a few lines of type, blank impressions of woodcuts or type may be observed which have been put in to fill up the form and keep the few lines of type in position. In this case what the printer did was to set up the indulgence twice over which roughly filled the folio page, and in this second setting he often made use of different contractions though the text is identical. This is not mere theory for we know from actual examples still existing on the same sheet that the printers were accustomed to work in this manner. In the case of the supplement to the Bull of Alexander VI before described, two copies have been set up at once and printed off on one sheet. In the accompanying table of indulgences and licences it will be seen that in four cases, the indulgences of 1480 and 1498 and the licences of 1489 and 1499 we possess specimens of these double impressions.

The first group of indulgences belong to the years 1480 and 1481 and were issued for the purpose of raising money to assist in defending Rhodes against the Turks. Those of 1480 were issued, under the sanction of Sixtus IV by John Kendale Turcopolier of Rhodes and representative of the Grand Master in Italy, England, Flanders, and Ireland. Kendale was engaged in various political matters in England and in 1491 succeeded John Weston as prior of the English Hospitallers. In March, 1496, he was accused of taking part in a conspiracy on behalf of Perkin Warbeck, but the story seems to have been without foundation as he remained in favour with the King. In 1501 he was one of the delegates sent to welcome

Catherine of Aragon on her arrival in England, and he is supposed to have died about the end of that year. He is also celebrated as being the first Englishman in whose honour a medal was struck and of this two copies are known. On one side is a bust with the inscription "Jo Kendal Rhodi Turcupellerius" and on the reverse the arms of Kendale and of the Hospitallers with the inscription "Tempore obsidionis Turcorum. M.CCCC.LXXX."

The first issue of this indulgence was printed by Caxton in his type No. 2* no doubt early in 1480. It contains seventeen lines. One copy only is known, which is now in the British Museum, and the spaces left for name and date are filled in "Symoni Mountfort et Emme uxori ejus" "ultimo die mensis marcij." It was purchased in 1845 at the sale of B. H. Bright's library, in a lot [834] with seven other indulgences for £17 17*s*. Another copy of this indulgence was at one time known and is referred to in a letter from the Rev. Joseph Hunter to Herbert. In it the names and date were filled in for Richard Cattlyn and John Cattlyn, April 16th, 1480. This issue of the indulgence was known as a "singular" issue, that is it was intended for only one person. For instance in the fifth line the text runs "Provenit ex tue devotionis affectu" and the pronoun is in the singular throughout the indulgence.

No sooner had Caxton printed this indulgence than John Lettou the first printer of London, who possessed a small and neat fount of type, issued another edition, word for word identical with Caxton's. It was only sixteen lines deep and much smaller in size so that in many ways it was much more convenient. There were two issues of this edition both probably set up together and printed simultaneously. The only examples known, one of each issue, have been preserved in a curious manner. They have been cut up into long narrow slips and used by a bookbinder as guards in the centre of each quire of a book to prevent the thread cutting into the paper. This book, perhaps bound in Lettou or Machlinia's workshop, is a copy of the Latin Bible printed with the types of Nicholas Götz and discovered by Henry Bradshaw in the library of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Bradshaw with great trouble copied out both these indulgences in full and from his copies I have made a transcript. This use of strips of vellum for lining quires has been the means of preserving some very valuable examples of early printing. Several other unique foreign indulgences have been thus recovered and some of the specimens of "Donatuses" in the Kloss collection, now in the Bodleian, are pieced together from numbers of narrow slips of vellum used in this way.

Caxton, perhaps stirred by the competition of the London printer, cut a much smaller fount of type and later in 1480 issued another indulgence. This differs from the first in two ways. It is a plural issue intended for more than one person. For instance where the first indulgence has "confessione tua diligenter audita" this has "confessionibus vestris diligenter auditis" and so on. Then again at the end, beside the ordinary date 1480 the year of Pontificate has been added, the tenth year of Sixtus IV. If the Pope dated his years from the date of his consecration this would put the issue of the indulgence after August.

This edition is known only from two fragments one containing six whole lines, the other a few words of six other lines, which were found in August, 1881, by Henry Bradshaw in the binding of the King's Hall (now Trinity College) account books for the year 1499–1500. They are now in Trinity College Library. When complete this edition probably contained nineteen lines and it is printed in Caxton's type 4. The copy of which these fragments formed part must have been an unused one as the space which is left for the date has not been filled in.

Lettou in this year also printed a plural indulgence with the year of Pontificate, and the only copy known, filled in for John Frisden and his wife at Oxford, April 18th, is in the British Museum. It contains seventeen lines. It is now 1A. 55403 in the collection of Incunabula (previous pressmark, C. 18. E 2/133), but was formerly in the Manuscript Department (where some rare printed specimens are still kept) amongst the Harley Charters. Its removal was perhaps in part due to the

attention drawn to it by Henry Bradshaw who wrote some letters about it to the Keeper of the Printed Books which are preserved in the Museum, and were printed in the fifth volume of the new series of *The Library*. These interesting letters serve to show how carefully Bradshaw had studied the subject and make us regret that his work was never fully set down. I believe however (speaking from memory) that some letters on this subject to Blades have been preserved, and it is to be hoped that they may some day be printed.

In 1481 John Kendale had disappeared and the Indulgences of this year were granted by Joannes de Gigliis or de Liliis.

Joannes de Gigliis or Giovanni Gigli was a native of Lucca sent to England by Sixtus IV. In 1478 he was made a canon of Wells, and in 1497 bishop of Worcester. He was a zealous worker on the Pope's behalf and used all his endeavours to raise money for the defence of Rhodes. He seems also to have been much in favour with the king to whom he had addressed a complimentary poem on his marriage with Elizabeth. Henry appointed him his agent at Rome and he seems to have spent much of his time there although Innocent VIII in 1489 appointed him commissioner for the sale of indulgences. He died at Rome in 1498 and was buried in the English College.

Two editions were printed by Caxton, a plural and a singular issue, both with the year of Pontificate. Of the singular issue two copies and a fragment are known, the fragment being in the library of King's College, Cambridge. The other two copies have a sadder history. They originally formed the lining of one board of the binding of a beautiful copy of Caxton's Royal Book, bequeathed by Thomas Archer, parson of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, to the church of St. John's, Bedford. The library from this church was afterwards moved to St. Paul's Church, and in 1840 was transferred to the Bedford Literary Institute. The council of this institute, ignoring all moral obligations, sent up the Caxton for sale at a London auction in 1902, and before doing so extracted the two indulgences

which were sold separately. The Caxton, which fetched £2,225, was bought by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan who also bought one of the indulgences. The other went to Messrs. Sotheran and has lately been acquired by the British Museum. There were originally two other copies of the indulgence lining the other board of the volume, but these were extracted at some early date and only a few letters of one remain. Blades speaks of these indulgences being on paper, but they are on thin vellum which from being perpetually pressed against the paper page has taken a slight impression of the wire marks and thus resembles paper in appearance.

The plural indulgence of 1481, like the singular, is known from two copies and a fragment. The fragment or rather fragments are in the British Museum and were part of the wonderful find of fragments taken from the binding of the *Boethius* discovered by Blades in 1858 in the library of the Grammar School of St. Alban's. At the Museum they were unfortunately soaked in hot water with the result that they shrank up to two-thirds of the proper size, the slips now measuring 7¼ by 1 inches in place of the original 11 by 2 inches.

The other two were discovered in January, 1878, by Henry Bradshaw in the library of Durham Cathedral. His note about them runs as follows:— "P. 4. 30. A volume of quarto tracts bound originally at Westminster by W. Caxton and since rebound XVIII Cent." [Then follows a list of the six tracts] "The fly-leaf remaining at the beginning is a copy of the J. de Gigliis 1481 indulgence, cut off at the end so much." [—— a line about 1¾ inches.] "The fly-leaf which was at the end, but which I found loose in the show case (of fragments) in the large room, is another copy cut at the beginning [—— ⅝ inch] besides the initial J." Bradshaw also copied out the full text of the indulgence.

On enquiry I find that though the volume is still in the Cathedral Library [the press mark altered to P. 4. 27] the indulgences have disappeared, but it seems clear, thanks to Bradshaw's detailed description, that the missing indulgences are identical with two purchased by the Rylands Library, Manchester, in 1901.

In 1489 we have two issues by Caxton of another kind of document, a licence to confessors giving them power to grant indulgences. This was issued by Joannes de Gigliis and Perseus de Maluiciis setting forth that indulgences might be given to anyone who would give assistance towards fighting against the Turks to the extent of three, of two, or even of one gold florin. Whether similar licences were issued in regard to the indulgences of 1480 and 1481 it is impossible to determine at present, since no copies are known. As it was done in the case of the indulgences of 1489 which were issued with the same object as the earlier ones and which they much resemble, their having been issued is not improbable. Of one of these issues of 1489 the only copy known is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, where it is bound up in a miscellaneous volume of astronomical and astrological notes made by Dr. John Dee. It was first made known by Cotton who described it in the *Typographical Gazetteer* as a probable production of the Oxford press. This notice attracted Bradshaw's attention and, having obtained a photograph of it, he at once saw that it was a production of Caxton in a hitherto unknown type. That the type was undoubtedly Caxton's was proved shortly after by the discovery in the Lambeth copy of Caxton's *Speculum vite Christi* of four leaves inserted from a later edition in Wynkyn de Worde's type with the side notes in the small type of the indulgence, which with all Caxton's other type was inherited by De Worde. Bradshaw later found a complete copy of this Wynkyn de Worde *Speculum* of 1494 in the library at Holkham, and another imperfect copy was found some years ago among some rubbish in an office in Birkenhead and was bought for the Rylands Library.

This copy has been filled in for "Johannes Taylyor, capellanus," and the beginning of the word octuagesimo erased, "no" being inserted in ink in place of "oct" and the u altered to an n, making the word read nonagesimo.

Of the other issue of 1489 four copies are known, one in the library of Queens' College, Cambridge, and three in the British Museum. Two of the Museum copies are unused and were found as lining to the boards of

the binding of a copy of *Postilla Guillermi super epistolas et evangelia de tempore et de sanctis*, printed at Deventer in 1495. The third copy in the Museum is a used one, and has been filled in with the name Magister Henricus Bost or Boft and the date "vicesimo quarto mensis Aprilis." The copy at Queens' College did not come out of a binding, but was found among their muniments.

These two issues of the 1489 licence differ very considerably in appearance. The Dublin one is very much contracted and takes up only twenty-four lines; in the other issue there are far fewer contractions and more capital letters, the whole running to twenty-seven lines. This seems to show that the latter was set up first and it was then found necessary to economise a little space in the setting up of the second.

While we have these two issues of 1489 of a licence to grant indulgences, no copies of the indulgences to which it refers have yet been discovered. Judging from comparison with those to be noticed later there should have been a singular and a plural indulgence, and two issues of each.

Of licences and indulgences printed by Caxton we now possess six out of a possible eighteen, but this latter number is purely conjectural and supposes a licence for the issue of indulgences in 1480 and 1481 of which no trace remains, and also a double issue of each indulgence.

Coming to the last group of these documents we have less to do with conjecture and more with definite fact, and we fortunately have examples of the dual issue of both licences and indulgences.

These last issues belong to the years 1498 and 1499, or more probably according to our modern computation 1499 and 1500 and are all printed by Richard Pynson. Of the seven at present known, six have only come to light within the last few years, and every single one is different from every other.

For the year 1498 we now possess examples of four issues out of a possible six.

The first to be noticed is the licence to the clergy to grant indulgences, given by Robertus Castellensis who was at this time prothonotary of the Apostolic See and the Pope's Commissioner.

The only copy of this licence known is in the library of New College, Oxford, where it was found some years ago by Proctor in the binding of a book. It contains thirteen lines and the space for the name of the priest has been left blank.

Of the singular indulgence corresponding to this licence we have examples of both issues. One is in the British Museum [I. A. 55507] and contains thirteen lines. The other copy, lately purchased by the Rylands Library at Manchester, is a used copy and has been filled in with the names of Robert Parke and his wife Alice of the diocese of Exeter. By the more frequent use of contractions the matter has been compressed into twelve lines.

In 1905 another indulgence appeared in a sale at Sotheby's, and though the last figures of the date were missing, it was clear from the day of the month, 26 February, that it was some issue of 1498. I drew the attention of a friend who is interested in early printing to it, pointing out that there were still three issues of 1498 of which no copies were known.

The specimen was secured at a small price and turned out to be a hitherto unknown plural issue. There is still wanting for the 1498 series a second issue of the licence and of the plural indulgence.

An example mentioned by Herbert under 1498 [III, p. 1529] would appear to be one not described among the preceding.

The year 1499 is at present represented by two issues of the licence and one issue of the plural indulgence, three out of a possible six.

They are dated 2 February and are similar in substance to those of the year before, but contain a little more matter relating to penances and pilgrimages to the "limina apostolorum" and St. James of Compostella in Galicia, omitted in the earlier ones.

Of one issue of the licence the only copy known is in the Bodleian in a collection of Indulgences made by Hearne who obtained many of them from his friend Bagford. It contains nineteen lines.

Of the other issue, which also contains nineteen lines, I found a copy in the Lenox Library, New York.

Of the indulgences corresponding to this licence none are at present known except an imperfect copy, containing most of the last ten lines, in the University Library, Cambridge. It is thus described in Mr. Sayle's Catalogue No. 107: "Robertus Castellensis. Advertisement of absolution [not before 2 February, 1499]. Oblong. On vellum. Fragment containing most of the last ten lines. This document authorizes persons to select a confessor secular or regular, who is empowered to give absolution in articulo mortis, etc. A copy of the corresponding document issued to the clergy is in the Bodleian [Pr. 9792]." This is really a plural indulgence. As the upper portion is wanting, it is impossible to say whether it was a used or unused copy. Herbert [III, p. 1529] mentions an issue of 1499 as in the possession of Dr. Lort. This may be the copy now in the Lenox Library, but cannot be either of the other two.

In the Catalogue of Broadsides belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, page 167, is the following entry: "1496. Feb. 8. Westminster. Grant by King Henry the Seventh to Thomas Andrew of the parish of Southmymes, co. Middlesex, of licence to collect alms and charitable gifts in all churches and other places, he having fallen into great and extreme poverty by loss by fire, in which his house, barns, stables and moveable goods were consumed and wasted." I found on examining this broadside that the dating was incorrect. The king is given as Henry only and it has been assumed that Henry VII was meant, while it is perfectly clear from the type and initials that it was printed much later and that the Henry was Henry VIII and the date 1520.

Another form of document which is sometimes erroneously ascribed to the fifteenth century is the admission form to a guild or brotherhood.

These were sold to laymen and gave them certain indulgences as though they were confirmed members of the confraternity. It was the sale of this class of pardon, "tot-quots" as they were called, that was so violently attacked by the reformers.

No printed example of these is known as early as 1500. Since they were available at any time, the full date was never printed and as in modern cheques the final figure of the date is left blank, so in the case of these forms the two final figures were left blank to be filled in by hand. Thus the printed date at the end of the form would run "Anno millesimo quingentesimo" and a hasty glance at an unfilled-in form might very well cause a careless bibliographer to consider 1500 to be the exact date meant.

In conclusion I should like to repeat again that I am sure there are many of these early printed documents waiting to be discovered, but they must be sought for in the muniment room rather than the library. The numbers that have come to light in the last few years show that a careful search in the future must be productive of good results.

Since this paper was read my attention has been drawn by Mr. W. W. Greg to two indulgences recently discovered in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he most kindly sent me photographs. Both are complete though cut into two pieces, having been used as waste material in the binding of a book.

They are both plural indulgences of the 1499 set. The first, containing eighteen lines, follows closely, with the necessary changes the wording of the license.

The second is a complete copy of the indulgence hitherto known from the fragment of part of ten lines in the Cambridge University Library. It is not, however, an exact reprint of the other, but contains more matter and occupies twenty-one lines.

Indulgences of John Kendale.

1480.

Indulgence. Singular. No year of Pontificate.	Setting A.	Caxton.	B.M.
Indulgence. Singular. No year of Pontificate.	Setting B.	Caxton.	
Indulgence. Singular. No year of Pontificate.	Setting A.	Lettou.	Jesus Coll., Camb.
	Setting B.	Lettou.	Jesus Coll., Camb.
Indulgence. Plural. With year of Pontificate.	Setting A.	Caxton.	Trin. Coll., Camb.
	Setting B.	Caxton.	
Indulgence. Plural. With year of Pontificate.	Setting A.	Lettou.	B.M.
	Setting B.	Lettou.	

Indulgences of Joannes de Gigliis.

1481.

Indulgence. Singular. With year of Pontificate.	Setting A.	Caxton.	B.M. J. P. Morgan. King's C.C. [frag.]
	Setting B.	Caxton.	
Indulgence. Plural. With year of Pontificate.	Setting A.	Caxton.	J.R.L., B.M.
	Setting B.	Caxton.	

1489.

License to Clergy.	Setting A.	Caxton.	T.C.D.
License to Clergy.	Setting B.	Caxton.	B.M., Queens' C.C.
Indulgence. Singular.	Setting A.	Caxton.	
Indulgence. Singular.	Setting B.	Caxton.	
Indulgence. Plural.	Setting A.	Caxton.	
Indulgence. Plural.	Setting B.	Caxton.	

INDULGENCES OF ROBERTUS CASTELLENSIS, all printed by Pynson.

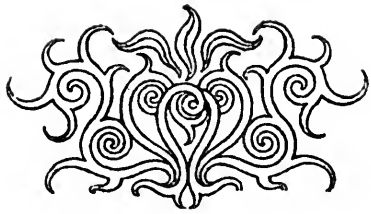
1498 [Feb. 26].

Licence to Clergy.	Setting A.	New Coll., Oxf.
Licence to Clergy.	Setting B.	
Indulgence. Singular.	Setting A.	B.M.
Indulgence. Singular.	Setting B.	J.R.L.
Indulgence. Plural.	Setting A.	[Priv. Lib.]
Indulgence. Plural.	Setting B.	

1499 [Feb. 2].

Licence to Clergy.	Setting A.	Bodl.
Licence to Clergy.	Setting B.	Lenox Lib., N.Y.
Indulgence. Singular.	Setting A.	
Indulgence, Singular.	Setting B.	
Indulgence. Plural.	Setting A.	Trin. C.C. U.L.C. [imp.]
Indulgence. Plural.	Setting B.	Trin. C.C.

INDEX.



INDEX TO VOL. IX.

Abingdon, book from, in the Savile library, 192.
Aldee, Widow, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75
Aldis, H., *List of Books printed in Scotland before 1700*, by, quoted for its form, 48.
Alexander VI, reissue of Innocent VIII's Bull by, 214.
Alfred, Asser's Life of, forged passage in, 131; lent by Savile to Camden, 138.
Allen, Thomas, book given to, by Henry Savile, 210.
Alnwick Abbey, book from, in the Savile library, 189.
Alsope, Bernardo, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
America, proclamation to His Majesty's subjects in (1643), 109.
Ampersand, use of the, in bibliographical descriptions, 55.
Andrew, Thomas, licence to collect alms granted to, 224.
Anjou, Countess of, gives payment in kind for a book, 24.
Antiphoner for York Minster, cost of, in 1498, 25.
Arber, E., his *Term Catalogues* quoted, 71, 73, 74, 78.
Archer, Thomas, bequest of Caxton's Royal Book to St. John's, Bedford, by, 219.
Arundell, Archbishop of Canterbury, bequest of St. Gregory's works to Christ Church, 22.
Astrology, Charles I and, 109.
Augustine, Saint, works of, in the Savile collection, 135.

Barnabas, Saint, Epistle in Greek, editio princeps nearly destroyed, 109.
Barwick, John, *Certain Disquisitions* by, printed at London, with Oxford imprint, 109.
Bassaens, Nicholas, blocks for illustrating Gerarde's Herbal lent by, 122.
Beale, John, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Beaumont, Sir John, translation of an Ode of Horace by, 126.
Bedford Literary Institute, sale of Caxton's Royal Book by, 219.
Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough (1177), list of books added by him to the Abbey library, 23.
Berri, Duc de, prices of his books compared with those of Charles VI, 24.
Berthelet, T., Statutes printed by, dates of original issues retained in reprints, 46.
Bible, English, "præ Wyclifite," in the Savile library, 136.
Bibliographical descriptions, four grades of, 52; rules for, by F. Madan, 53; some points in, by A. W. Pollard and W. W. Greg, 31; specimen forms of, by A. W. Pollard, 47; varying objects of, 47.
Bibliographical Society, Annual Meeting, change of date of, 6; Annual Meeting (1906), 7; Annual Meeting (1907), 115; Annual Report (1906), 5; Annual Report (1907), 113; Balance Sheet (1906), 7; Balance Sheet (1907), 115; Journal (1906–07), 1; Journal (1907–08), 107; Library of, removed to the London School of Economics, 114.
Bibliography, Degressive, Memorandum on, by F. Madan, 53.
Bibliophile, The, new bibliographical periodical, 117.
Billyng, Robertus de, his name found in a Bible (1327), 26.

Birkenhead, Sir John, co-editor of Royalist newspaper, 110.
Blaeu, of Amsterdam, improvements in the printing press by, 4.
Boddington, Edward, his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard condemned, 76.
Book, details of making, illuminating and binding a, in the 15th century, 29; payments for leave to copy, 24, 27.
Bookbinding, cost of, in the 14th century, 26; in the 15th, 21, 29.
Bookbindings, Metal, 16.
Bookbinders, itinerant, methods of, 15-16.
Book-borrowing, temp. Henry VIII, 80.
Book-prices, a purchaser's uneasy conscience as to, 22, 23.
Books, bond for return of, 22; burning of, in St. Paul's Churchyard, 80; cost of, written for York Minster (1346), 25; costliness of, in the 15th century, 21, 24; destruction of, when recommended, 61; housing of, at St. Albans, 18, 20.
Books and Bookmaking in Early Chronicles and Accounts, by Abbot Gasquet, 15-30.
Booksellers, Signs of, in St. Paul's Churchyard, by H. B. Wheatley, 67-106.
Booksellers, using vaults under St. Paul's, list of, 77.
Bost, Henricus, licence to grant indulgences issued to, 222.
Bourdillon, F. W., thanks of the Society voted to, for his monograph on the "Roman de la Rose," 8.
Bowler, Mr., bookseller using vault under St. Paul's, 77.
Brackets, use of, in bibliographical descriptions, 61.
Bradshaw, Henry, discoveries of indulgences by, at Cambridge, and Durham, 212, 217, 220; his system of classifying Incunabula criticised by Dr. Hessels, 11.
Brekeling, Robert, scribe, cost of books written by him for York Minster, 25.
Brewster, Edward, his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard condemned, 76.
British Museum, Catalogue of Books printed in the 15th century, form of collation adopted in the, 51; Catalogue of English Books up to 1640, bibliographical descriptions from, 49; Royal collection in, nucleus of, how formed, 130.
Broadside, meaning of the term, 39, 58.
Broadsides, English 15th century, paper on, by E. Gordon Duff, 211.
Bromhead, Thomas, name of, in book from the Savile library, 177.
Brooke, Sir Thomas, elected a Vice-President, 115.
Bruister, *see* Brewster.
Burton, Robert, his "Anatomy of Melancholy," various bibliographical descriptions of, 49.
Byland, Abbey of, books from, in the Savile library, 137, 140, 145, 162, 172, 184, 186, 190, 203.

Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, book in, from the Savile library, 155; Jesus College, discovery of a Latin Bible in the library of, by Henry Bradshaw, 217; Trinity College, books in, from the Savile library, 149, 190; discovery of indulgences in, 225.
Cambridge University, mythical history of, by Nicholas Cantelupe, 138.
Camden, W., and the interpolated passage in Asser's "Life of Alfred," 138.
Cancel, ambiguity of the term, 44; definition of, 62; trouble caused by, 44.
Cans, Ancian de, illuminator of a Bible (1327), 27.
Cantelupe, Nicholas, mythical history of Cambridge University, by, 138.
Canterbury, St. Augustine's Monastery, book probably from, in the Savile library, 165; Sacristy of St. Augustine's, Gospel books in the, 16.
Canterbury Cathedral, book from, in the Savile library, 198; gifts of books to, 21; printed Bull of Alexander VI in, 215.
Capitals, use of, in bibliographical descriptions, 54; indication of depth of, 56.
Cartwright, W., cancels in 1651 edition of his works, 45.
Caslon, W., typefounders' specimens by, 3.
Castellensis, Robertus, licence to grant indulgences issued by, 223 *sqq.*; table of indulgences of, 227.
Catchwords, 60.
Catiline, Cicero's denunciation of, use of, in type specimens, 3.
Cattlyn, John and Richard, indulgence granted to, 217.

Caxton, William, earliest broadsides in England printed by, 212; indulgences and licenses printed by, 217 *sqq.*; census of his books to be prepared by S. de Ricci, 114.
Charles I, his residence at Oxford, 1642–46, 107.
Charles VI of France, priced inventory of books in the royal library of, 24.
Chaucer, Geoffrey. "Troilus and Cressida" in the Savile collection, 135.
Chillenden, Thomas, Prior of Canterbury (1390–1411), and book collector, 21.
Cipher, inscriptions in, in books of Henry Savile of Banke, 132.
Civil War, English, Pamphlet literature of, compared with that of the French Revolution, by G. K. Fortescue, 8.
Classics, poorly represented in the Savile library, 136.
Colet, Dean, copy of "Josephus," formerly belonging to, in library of Henry Savile, 134.
Collation, in bibliographical descriptions, 58; the 'forme' not the 'sheet' the real unit of, 42.
Contents, method of describing, 58.
Contractions, method of noting, 55.
Copies, imperfect, tests of, 59.
Corrector, indication of scribal errors by the, 27.
Coster, Laurens Janszoon, ascription of the invention of printing to, 11.
Cotes, Thomas, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Cotton, Sir Robert, his habit of destroying a book's identity, 132.
Counterfeit edition, burning of a London counterfeit at Oxford, 108.
Courtenay, Archbishop, gift of books to Christ Church, Canterbury, 22.
Cox, Leonard, letter of, to Humphrey Toye, 73.
Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, dedication of a book to, 73.
Cust, Lionel, paper on *The Portraits of Shakespeare* by, 117.

Danner, printer of Nuremberg, improvements in the printing press by, 4.
Dates in bibliographical descriptions, 57.
Dawson, John, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Death-bed Prayers, Caxton broadside, 212.
Décadi, observance of the, measures taken to enforce, 10.
De Crits, Serjeant-painter to James I, 118.
Degressive Bibliography, memorandum on, by F. Madan, 53 *sqq.*
Deguilleville, G. de, *Pilgrimage of the Soul*, by, prose version of, in the Savile collection, 135, 166.
Dee, Dr. John, volume of notes by, in Trin. Coll., Dublin, 221.
Devices, bibliographical definition of, 60.
D'Ewes, Sir Symonds, his library, 129; books afterwards belonging to, in the Savile library, 163, 165, 166, 177, 180, 189, 189 bis, 192, 195, 199, 199 bis, 200, 205, 206.
Directors, 60.
Dives et Pauper, purchase of a copy of, at Manningtree, 1464, 30.
Dockwrey, Thomas, Master of Stationers' Company, 72.
Dodoens, his Herbal, the original of Lyte's, 121, 122.
Dodgson, Campbell, monograph on Hans Weiditz, to be printed, 6, 114.
Donatuses, printed in Holland, and ascribed to Coster, 13.
Droeshout, Martin, portrait of Shakespeare, by, 118.
Dublin, Trinity College, books in, from the Savile Library, 169, 187; volume of notes by Dr. John Dee in, 221.
Duff, E. G., his Catalogue of Books in the John Rylands Library, etc., examples of bibliographical descriptions from, 49.
Duff, Gordon, his *Westminster and London Printers, 1476–1535*, quoted, 70.
Duff, E. Gordon, paper on English Fifteenth Century Broadsides, by, 211.
Dugdale, Sir William, note in his diary as to Shakespeare's bust, 117
Duplicates, prevention of purchase of, an object in bibliographical descriptions, 50.
Duplicate settings, problem of, in relation to editions, 43.
Durham, St. Cuthbert's, book from, in the Savile Library, 179.
Durham Cathedral, discovery of indulgences at, by Henry Bradshaw, 220.

Edition, definition of a first, 62; of a new, 43; differences between copies belonging to the same, 41.
Editions, problem of duplicate settings in relation to, 43; relations of copies and, 40; varieties of, tests of, 59.
Eikon Basilike, publication of, 9.
Elinham, monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, his description of the Gospel books there, 16.
Ellerker, William, scribe at York Minster, 26.
Emery, Jasper, his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard condemned, 76.
English Fifteenth Century Broadsides, paper by E. Gordon Duff, 211.
English Herbals, paper by Dr. J. F. Payne, 120.
Erghom, John, book formerly belonging to, in the Savile library, 164.
Esdaile, A. J. K., a List of Early Novels and Romances, to be prepared by, 114.
Estria, Henry de, Prior of Canterbury; collects books for Christ Church library, 21.
Eton College, library of, copies of supplement to Alexander VI's Bull found in a binding in, 215.
Eynesham Abbey, book from, in the Savile library, 157.

Fac-similes of early printing, societies for the production of, 116.
Farley, Henry, *St. Paules Church, her bill for the Parliament*, woodcut of the Cathedral in, 68.
Farmer, Richard, sale of Caxton fragments belonging to, 212.
Fawne, Luke, his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard condemned, 76, 77.
Flesher, Miles, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Foliation in bibliographical descriptions, 58.
Folio sheet, meaning of, 39.
Fortescue, G. K., paper on "A Comparison between the Pamphlet Literature of the English Civil War and that of the French Revolution" by, 8.
Fountains Abbey, books from, in the Savile library, 137, 164, 169, 180, 188, 203, 210.
Fowldes, William, translation of the *Batrachomyomachia* by, 126.
Foxcroft, Daniel, book in the Savile library given to Henry Savile, Junr., by, 192.
Foxcroft, Thomas, book given to Henry Savile, Junr., by, 177.
French Revolution, Pamphlet Literature of, compared with that of the English Civil War, by G. K. Fortescue, 8.
Frisden, John, indulgence granted to, 218.
Fuchs, *Historia Stirpium*, by, figures in English Herbals copied from, 121.
Fussell, Nicholas, his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard condemned, 76, 77.

Garnett, Dr. Richard, loss to the Bibliographical Society by the death of, 5, 7.
Gasquet, Abbot, elected Vice-President, 8; his views on Wycliffe Bibles, 136; paper on Books and Bookmaking in Chronicles and Accounts by, 5, 15–30.
Gerarde, John, history of his Herbal, 122.
Gigliis, Joannes de, his career, 219; licenses and indulgences issued by, 221, 226.
Gonterii, Sencius, illuminator, 27.
Gospel books, bindings of, 16.
Graduals for York Minster, cost of, 26.
Grafton, R., Injunctions of, dates of original issues retained in reprints, 46; reprinted sheets in his Prayer Book, 46.
Gray, G. J., *Bibliography of Sir Isaac Newton* by, 113.
Griffin, Widow, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Grosseteste, Bishop, works of, in the Savile collection, 135.

Haarlem, incunabula hitherto ascribed to, but now to Utrecht, 11.
Hain, Ludwig, his practice in bibliographical descriptions, 34, 36, 38.
Hall, Henry, printer at Oxford during Civil War, 107.
Handlists of English Printers, examples of short titles from, 48.
Harper, Thomas, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Harrington, Sir James, debt of the Abbé Sieyes to his "Art of Lawgiving," 10.
Haviland, John, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.

Hawes, Stephen, *Lusus Deliciae*, by, in Savile collection, 135.
Headlines, notes as to, 60.
Heb, Mr., bookseller using vault under St. Paul's, 77.
Henry VII, Bull of Innocent VIII relating to the marriage of, 213.
Henry VIII, his action in preserving MSS., 129; library of, 130.
Herbals, English, paper on, by Dr. J. F. Payne, 120.
Herolt, John, *Sermones Discipuli*, by, colophon of, quoted, 103.
Hessels, Dr. J. H., paper on "Some Notes on the Invention of Printing," 11.
Heylyn, Dr. Peter, co-editor of Royalist newspaper, 110.
Hill, Thomas, Rector of Chesterford, his fears that he had bought books too cheaply, 23.
History, mediæval, largely represented in library of Henry Savile, 134.
Holland, portraits in his *Herowlogia*, furnished by de Crits, 118.
Holmcultram Priory, books from, in the Savile library, 137, 167.
Holme, Randle, description of printing in his *Academy of Armory*, 2.
Howard, Lord William, and the Arundel collection, 129; book borrowed by, from the Savile library, 154.
Howard, Sir John, Knight of Stoke Neyland, book of expenses belonging to, 28.
Hyde, John, English Psalter attributed to, in the Savile collection, 135.

I and J, transliterations of, 33.
Illuminators forbidden to add their names to a MS., 26; names of three, in a Bible (1327), 27; Notes for guidance of, 27.
Illustrations, notes as, 60, 61.
Imposition in early printing, books on, 3.
Impression, second definition of, 62.
Imprints, Oxford, counterfeited by London printers during the Civil War, 108; rules for recording, 56.
Incunabula, Bradshaw's system of classifying, criticised by Dr. Hessels, 11.
Indulgences, notes on early English printed, 216 *sqq.*
Innocent VIII, earliest printed Bull known by, 213; reissued by Alexander VI, 214.
Islippe, Adam, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Issue, new, definition of, 43, 45.

Jansen, Gerard, *see* Johnson, Garrett.
Jenkins, Judge, prosecution of, 10.
John, Abbot of St. Albans, books added to the Abbey in his time, 19.
Jones, William, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Junius, Hadrianus, his assertion in "Batavia" that Coster was the inventor of printing, 13.
Johnson, Garrett, sculptor of Shakespeare's bust, 117.
Johnson, Thomas, second edition of Gerarde's Herbal by, 122.

Kendale, John, indulgences issued by, in 1480, 216, 226.
Kings as borrowers of books, difficult to deal with, 22.
Kingstone, Felix, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Kirton, Joseph, patronised by Pepys, 77.
Knaresborough, note as to a brood of rooks taken at, in book in the Savile library, 156.

Lacy, John, of Newcastle, and Deguilleville's "Pilgrimage of the Soul," 135, 166.
Laud, Archbishop, reforms in St. Paul's by, 75.
Leaf-references in transcripts, 38.
Lefevre, Raoul, *Recuyell of the histories of Troye*, various bibliographical descriptions of, 49.
Legate, John, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Leland, John, his mission, 129.
Lettou, John, Caxton's indulgence copied by, 217.
Libraries where copies of rare books are preserved, methods of indicating, 48.
Licence to confessors to grant indulgences, issue of, 221.
Lichfield, Leonard, printer at Oxford during Civil War, 107, 109.
Lilburne, John, prosecution of, 10; similarity between his ideas and those of Rousseau, 8, 9.

Linde, Dr. Van de, influence of his "Haarlem Costerlegend" on H. Bradshaw, 112.
Line endings, method of marking in transcripts, 36, 55; British Museum plan of marking, 37.
Lira, Nicholas de, cost of the works of, in 1433, 24.
L'Obel, Mathias de, author of *Stirpium Adversaria Nova*, 121.
London, Master-printers of, list of their contributions to the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, 75.
London School of Economics, Bibliographical Society's library removed to, 114.
London Topographical Society's Record, quoted, 71.
Lyte, Henry, Herbal translated from the French by, 121.

Machlinia, William de, English translation of Innocent VIII's Bull, printed by, 213.
Maci, Jacquet, illuminator of a Bible (1327), 27.
McKerrow, R. B., undertakes editorship of A Dictionary of the English Book-trade from 1557 to 1640, 114.
Madan, F., Memorandum on Degressive Bibliography by, 53 *sqq.*; paper on *The Oxford Press during the Civil War* by, 107.
Malviciis, Pyrseus, de, licence to confessors issued by, 221.
Manuscripts, helps towards settling provenance of, 137; means by which they have been preserved in England, 129.
Marleberge, Abbot of Evesham, gifts of books by, 24.
Martin, Mr., bookseller, using vault under St. Paul's, 77.
Master-Printers of London, list of their contributions to the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral, 75.
Matthewes, Augustine, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Mentmore, Michael de, Abbot of St. Albans, additions to the Abbey's books by, 20.
Mercurius Aulicus, royalist newspaper, 110–112.
Mercurius Britannicus, Parliamentarian newspaper, 110.
Metropolitan Cities, names of, may be omitted in short bibliographical descriptions, 47.
Mierdman, Stephen, printer of Turner's Herball, 121.
Miller, George, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Misprints, methods of dealing with, in transcripts, 39 *sqq.*, 62.
Monasteries, dissolution of, destruction of books at, exaggerated, 127; lines of connexion with individual collectors, 136.
Mountfort, Symon, indulgence granted to, 217.
Mount Grace, book from, in the Savile library, 195.
Moxon, Joseph, books by, 2; his type specimen, 3.
Music Books, cost of writing (1526), 26.

Naseby, battle of, failure of astrology to predict the, 110.
Newbery, Francis, character of publications of, 78; succeeds to his uncle's business, 84.
Newbery, John, change of sign and address, 84.
Nicholls, Nicholas, first English type specimen by, 3.
Northampton, Henry, Earl of, book in Savile library formerly belonging to, 149.
Notary, Julian, his stall in St. Paul's Churchyard, 72.
Notes, character of, in bibliographical descriptions, 61.

Oakes, Nicholas, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Omissions in bibliographical descriptions, 55; indication of, 62.
Ornaments, bibliographical definition of, 60.
Oxford, burning of a London counterfeit edition at, 108; fire at, in 1644, 109; residence of Charles I, at, 107.
Oxford, Corpus Christi College, book in, from the Savile library, 202; New Coll., copy of license to grant indulgences found by Proctor in, 223; St. John's College, books in, from the Savile library, 140–141, 144, 155; book of Hours by John Lacy in, 166.

Oxford Imprints, counterfeited by London printers during the Civil war, 108.
Oxford Press during the Civil War, paper by F. Madan, 107.
Oxford University, alleged foundation of, by Alfred the Great, 131, 138.

Pacioli, Luca, his "De Divina Proportione," 2.
Paddy, Sir William, books from Savile library given to St. John's College, Oxford, by, 140, 141, 144.
Pagination in bibliographical descriptions, 58, 60.
Palmer, Henrietta R., List of English Translations from the Classics printed before 1640, prepared by, 128.
Pamphlet literature, a comparison between that of the English Civil War and that of the French Revolution, by G. K. Fortescue, 8.
Paris, Matthew, autograph MS. of, from the Savile library, 155.
Parke, Robert, indulgence granted to, 223.
Parkinson, John, last of the English herbalists, 123.
Paul, Abbot of St. Albans, ornamented Gospel books and others provided by, 16, 17.
Payne, Dr. J. F., paper on English herbals by, 120.
Peake, William and Robert, picture makers, 118.
"Pearl," the, paper copy of, in the Savile collection, 135.
Peddie, R. A., paper on the Practical Side of the Art of Printing, by, 1.
Pellechet, Mlle., her practice in bibliographical references, 38.
Peters, Hugh, his reply to the House of Commons identical with that of a French officer to the Corps Législatif, 10.
Pidgeon, Edward, his shop and house in St. Paul's Churchyard condemned, 76.
Plantin, Christopher, works of L'Obel printed by, 121.
Plomer, H. R., commissioned to prepare a dictionary of English printers and stationers at work between 1640 and 1669, 6.
Plomer, H. R., his *St. Paul's Churchyard and its Bookselling Tenants*, by, quoted 71, 75.
Prayer Book, Grafton's, reprinted sheets in, 46.
Press, freedom of the, during Civil War in England and Revolution in France, contrasted, 9, *cf.* 108.
Price, Hilton, collection of signs in St. Paul's Churchyard, by, 71.
Priest, Dr., his connection with Gerarde's Herbal, 122.
Printers, names of, to be given in bibliographical descriptions of English books up to 1640, 48.
Printers' type specimens, early examples of, 3.
Printing, double impressions, in licences and indulgences, 216; invention of, some notes on, by Dr. J. H. Hessels, 11; paper on the practical side of the art of, by R. A. Peddie, 1.
Printing press, early form of, and improvements in, 4.
Proctor, Robert, his method of dealing with misprints in transcripts, 35.
Psalter, cost of, in 1467, 28; for York Minster, cost of writing, 25.
Publisher, name of, always to be given in bibliographical descriptions, 48.
Pucelle, Jehan, illuminator of a Bible (1322), 27.
Purfoot, Thomas, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Purslowe, George, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.
Pynson, Richard, licences and indulgences printed by, 222, 223; Proclamations printed by, dates of original issues retained in reprints, 46.

Quousque tandem, use of the passage beginning in type specimens, 3.

Ratdolt, Erhard, specimen sheet of his Venetian types, 3.
Redgrave, G. R., elected President, 8; address by, 116.
Red printing, indication of, 62.
Register, to be noted in bibliographical descriptions, 60.
Re-issue, definition of, 62.

Re-print, definition of, 62; dates of original issues retained in, 46.
Reymund, Prior of St. Albans, book in the British Museum written by, 19.
Ricci, Seymour de, Census of Caxtons to be prepared by, 6, 114.
Richard, Abbot of St. Albans, gifts of books to the Abbey by, 17, 18.
Richard of Bury, afterwards Bishop of Durham, his book transactions with Richard Wallingford, 19, 20.
Richter, Matthias, his *De Typographiae Inventione*, 2.
Riddell, John, former owner of a book in the Savile library, 156.
Rievaulx, Abbey of, books from, in the Savile library, 137, 141, 184, 184 *bis*.
Ritherdon, Ambrose, his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard condemned, 76-77.
Rivingtons, reference to, in Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," 78.
Robert, Abbot of St. Albans, gifts of books to the Abbey, by, 18.
Rochester Priory, books of, what became of, 137.
Roger, Abbot of St. Albans, gifts of books to the Abbey, by, 19.
Rokeland, William de, Priory of Bury, gift of law books by, 24.
Rothwell, John, his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard condemned, 76.
Rousseau, Jean Jacques, points of similarity between his Social Contract and the ideas of Lilburne, 8.
Royal Library, books in the, from the Savile library, 172, 185, 197.
Rubrication, notes of, 60.
Rubricator, method of giving instructions to the, 28.
Rume, Andrew and John, printers in St. Paul's Churchyard, 71.

S, transcription of longer form of, 32, 55.
Sabbath, observance of the, measures taken during the Commonwealth to enforce, 10.
St. Albans Abbey, office of historiographer at, 18; references to books in the Chronicles of, 16-20; richly ornamented Gospel books at, 16, 17.
St. Albans Grammar School, wonderful find of fragments in, 220.
St. Bride Institute, meeting and exhibition at, 1.
St. Paul's Cathedral, description of, *c.* 1600, 68; vaults under, list of booksellers using, 77; woodcut of, in Henry Farley's *St. Paules Church, her bill for the Parliament*, 68.
St. Paul's Churchyard, appearance of, before the Great Fire, 67; booksellers' signs in, provisional list of, 81-106; gates of, 69; list of shops and houses in, condemned, 76; shops in, two kinds of, 70.
Sarum Ordinale, finding of Caxton fragments of, in a binding, 212.
Savile, Henry, of Banke, paper on the library of, by J. P. Gilson, 127 *sqq.*; bookplate of, 154; books given away by, 137; catalogue of the library of, 140 *sqq.*; note on his birth and baptism, in Arundel MS., 139; number of his books still in existence, 133-134; pedigree of, 139; suspected of forging a passage in Asser's *Life of King Alfred*, 131, 138.
Sawley Abbey, book from, in the Savile library, 164.
Sayle, C. E. Bibliographical descriptions from his *Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge*, 49.
Scholderer, Victor, paper on Early English Translations from the Greek and Latin by, 123-126.
"Scrabble" in books, how to learn to read, 28.
Scribes, names of, found in MSS., 26
Scriptoria, styles of writing in different, 136.
Seile, Henry, his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard condemned, 76 *sqq.*
Settrington (Yorkshire), book formerly belonging to a rector of, in the Savile library, 199.
Shakespeare, Portraits of, paper on, by Lionel Cust, 117 *sqq.*; where did he get his books from?, 80.
Shakespeare, early quartos of, issued from St. Paul's Churchyard, 74; *Troylus and Cressida* (1609), cancel in, 44.
Sheet, ambiguous meaning of the term, 38.
Shorthand, system of, used by Henry Savile of Banke, 132, 133.
Signatures in bibliographical descriptions, 58.

Signs, Booksellers', in St. Paul's Churchyard, paper on, by H. B. Wheatley, 67–80; provisional list of, 81–106.
Single sheet, meaning of, 58.
Sizes, notes of, not indispensable in short bibliographical descriptions, 48; *cf.* 57; scale of, 63.
Skelton, John, poems of, in Savile collection, 135.
Soillet, Carolus, poem of, dedicated to Charles the Bold, in the Savile library, 205.
Speculum humanae saluationis. Bradshaw's reason for ascribing it to Utrecht, 11; editions of, arranged by Dr. Hessels, 13–14.
Speculum vitae Christi, Wynkyn de Worde's, copies of discovered by Bradshaw, 221.
Spencer, Lord, his copy of the *Pilgrimage of the Soul*, 213.
Spielmann, M. H., on portraits of Shakespeare, 117–119.
Spotswood, John, history of Scottish printing by, 3.
Stirpium Adversaria Nova, by Matthias de L'Obel, 121.
Straus, Ralph, books printed by Baskerville exhibited by, 1.
Styrton, Richard de, illuminator at York Minster, 26.
Suckling, Sir John, poems of, various dates in 1676 edition, 46.
Sutton, Elizabeth, lease of a shop (in St. Paul's Churchyard) to, 72, 73.
Symon, Abbot of St. Albans, additions to the Abbey's books by, 18.

Tate, John, paper maker (*c.* 1495), 214.
Taylyor, Johannes, licence to grant indulgences issued to, 221.
Tew, Nicholas, unlicensed printer, 10.
Theyer, John, his collection of books, 129, 136, 164, 185.
Thomas, Lympnour of Bury, his charges for making a Psalter, 28.
Thomason, G., bookseller using vault under St. Paul's, 77.
Thorney Abbey, book from, in the Savile library, 197.
Titlepage, description of, to be given in bibliographical descriptions, 60; new, 43, 45.
Tory, Geoffrey, his "Champfleury," 2.
"Tot-quots," what they were, 225.
Toye, Humphrey, lease of a shop in St. Paul's Churchyard to, 72; letter to, from Leonard Cox, 78.
Translations, Early English, from the Greek and Latin, paper by Victor Scholderer, 123–126.
Treveris, Peter, printer of *The Great Herball*, 120.
Turner, William, work on botany by, 121.
Type, indication of, in bibliographical descriptions, 59.
Type, notation of, by measurement, 51, 59.
Type Design, early books on, 2.
Typefounders' specimens, early English examples of, 3.
Types to be used in different forms of bibliographical descriptions, 54.

U and V, transliterations of, 33.
Underlining, for different kinds of type, 63.
Usher, Mr., book from the Savile library lent to, 162.
Utrecht, the *Speculum humanae saluationis* and other incunabula now ascribed to, instead of Haarlem, 11.

Veldener, Jan, his use of the *Speculum* woodcuts, 11, 12.
Vellum, price of, in the 14th and 15th centuries, 26, 29; printed strips of, in old bindings, 218.
Virgil, Polydore, in arrears with rent, 72.

Wallingford, Richard, Abbot of St. Albans, sale of books from the Abbey by, 19, 20.
Walter of Colchester, monk and metal-worker at St. Albans, 17.
Watermarks, notes of, 61.
Watson, James, of Edinburgh, specimen of Dutch types by, 3.
Webbe, William, bookseller at Oxford during the Civil War, 108.
Weiditz, Hans, monograph on, promised by Campbell Dodgson, 6, 114.
Welch, Charles, *St. Paul's Cathedral and its early literary associations*, by, quoted, 70.
Wharton, Sir George, astrologer to Charles I, 109.

Wheatley, Henry B., paper on *Signs of Booksellers in St. Paul's Churchyard*, by, 67–80.
Whethamstede, Abbot of St. Albans, book transactions wih Lydgate and others, 20.
William, Abbot of St. Albans, book given to the Abbey by, 19.
Worde, Wynkyn de, copies of *Speculum vitae Christi* printed by, discovered by Henry Bradshaw, 221; his stall in St. Paul's Churchyard, 72.
York Minster, book from, in the Savile library, 166; cost of books written for, in 1346, 25.
Yorkshire Abbeys, books from, in the Savile library, 137.
Young, Robert, contributes to repair of St. Paul's, 75.

Zell, Ulrich, his testimony as to printing originating in Holland, 12.

BINDING LIST OCT 15

Z
1008
B475
v. 9

Bibliographical Society,
London
Transactions

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY